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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

Farm Food Price Control? No Sofia-Moscow Breach; Small Plants Want Orders

The World's Day—September 24, 1941

Washington: Morgenthau Urges Price Control

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau urged Federal control over farm feed prices and a ceiling of 6per cent on profits on capital investment in testimony before the House Committee on Banking and Currency which is considering the Administration's price control bill. The Secretary opposed a ceiling on wages, arguing labor is not a commodity. [Financial Page.]

The Federal Reserve Board ordered banks after Nov. 1 to maintain about one-seventh more of their deposits in reserve accounts in a step designed to prevent credit inflation. [Financial Page.]

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, disclosed that the Government was working toward voluntary agreements to prevent wage increases as another move to forestall inflation.

President Roosevelt disclosed that the arming of American merchant ships was under consideration and that the Administration's program for Neutrality Act revision would be formulated next week.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, testifying in behalf of the new lend-lease appropriation, told a House committee that $1,000,000,000 would be needed to send food to England in the next five months.

The strike of American Federation of Labor seamen over war risk bonuses was certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. President Roosevelt expressed determination that the score of ships affected should not remain idle.

Russia: Sofia Won't Break Relations

Bulgaria will not fight Russia nor break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet, it was announced in Sofia. [Page 6.]

Russian armies attacked the German invaders in the north and central fronts with renewed intensity in an effort to relieve the pressure of the Nazi drive into the Ukraine. [Page 6.]

Moscow admitted that fighting in the south was not favorable and that there was a possibility that Germany might gain important points from which to launch an offensive on the rich oil-bearing Caucasian oil fields.

New England: Small Businessmen Ask Orders

Small Businessmen's Association of New England meets to clear up question of defense orders for the little man. [Page 5.]

Watertown Arsenal reached record production figures as 126th year began. [Pictures and story: Page 5.]

U. S. H. A. is using defense emergency as screen to overstep slum clearance purposes, Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League was told at Swampscott convention. [Page 2.]

National: Armies Resume Maneuvers

With Third Army (AP)—Two of the United States' four field armies faced each other across Louisiana again today, ready for a second week of simulated battle with the lessons of a week of maneuver and the criticisms of the Chief of the Army General Headquarters to guide them. [Page 8.]

Miami, Fla. (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, bound for a vacation on the Duke's Canadian ranch, sped north by train for a 24-hour stay at the British Embassy in Washington and a luncheon engagement with President Roosevelt.

Air and Sea: RAF Sinks French Cargo Ship

A French freighter was sunk by RAF planes which bombed it shortly after putting out from the Tunisian port of Sfax with a cargo of phosphates for France, it was announced by French authorities in Tunis. The French said the sunken ship was plainly marked as a French vesel.

An Italian minelayer was torpedoed by a British submarine in the Central Mediterranean.

In Europe: Russia Attends Allied Conference

Ten Allied nations engaged in the struggle against the Nazis met at London for the second Inter-Allied Conference, joined for the first time by Soviet Russia. [Page 1.]

Unanimous support for the Roosevelt-Churchill Eight-Point declaration was voted, and plans were made for a pooling of food resources in the expected continent-wide shortage after the war.

Free French movement attended the conference in a new status, owing to the formation the previous day of the French National Council, capable for carrying on pro tem the government of France.

'Army Mom' Opens Home to Soldier, Hopes Others Will Follow Example

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 24 (AP)—Soldiers far away from home will not lose all contact with home life and a mother's affection if the hopes of Mrs. Emma Nehrkorn, a widow with grown twin sons, are realized.

She has "adopted" an Air Corps recruit from the Jefferson Barracks (Mo.) induction center and encourages other mothers to follow her example.

The soldier is Private Richard Gruendyke, of Hackettstown, N. J., and he calls Mrs. Nehrkorn his "Army mom."

"It feels good," he says, "to stretch out in a big easy chair once in a while and put your feet under a table with a linen tablecloth. I hope 'Army moms' by thousands, all over the country, will offer to share their homes and hospitality with soldiers."

Mrs. Nehrkorn has taken Private Gruendyke into her family home here during off-duty hours, entertained him and introduced him to many friends—including "the right girls."

She would like to see a nation-wide organization of "Army moms" created.

"Every boy in the Army ought to have someone near his camp to take the place of his mother," Mrs. Nehrkorn wrote Private Gruendyke in reply to a letter of thanks after his first week end at her home.

"It was so little I did for you," she said, "and I'm so glad it meant so much to you. I only did for you what I hope some other mother would do for my sons if they were called to service and sent away from home. We are happy to have done our bit for you who are giving so much more."

Mrs. Nehrkorn met her "Army son" at the St. Louis Zoo one Sunday afternoon, a few weeks after the death of her husband. She invited him to a family picnic, where he met the two "brothers" and their wives.

From then on the doors of the Nehrkorn residence were open.

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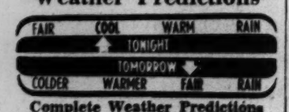

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

California Law Helped Catch Dowd

A California law which makes it a routine matter for fingerprints to be taken of persons arrested for drunken driving appears to have played an important part in the discovery and arrest of former Sheriff John F. Dowd, of Suffolk County, in Ventura, Calif., today.

The fingerprints of Mr. Dowd were taken, as a routine matter, when he was arrested a week ago under the assumed name of John Wakefield Norton, on a charge of driving while intoxicated. Sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, as are all such prints, the FBI identified them from police circulars as Dowd's.

Incidentally, it was pointed out today, Massachusetts has no such law making the taking of fingerprints compulsory in drunken driving cases.

Gas Shortage Is Found Still On in Boston

Shortage of gasoline in this area, which has been so often claimed—and denied—was explained in a report by a Special Committee on Gasoline Conservation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made public last night.

Although the report parallels in many respects the explanations given by local oil interests at the time the "shortage" was widely discussed, the Committee, nevertheless, declared that a shortage does exist and urged that the conservation program be carried on unabated.

The report disclosed a decline of 1,383,000 barrels of gasoline stocks in the first two weeks of September in the East Coast area, "as reported by the American Petroleum Institute." It also pointed out that conservation of gasoline will provide more space, both carrying and shortage, for fuel oils, so vital to Massachusetts.

[A later report from the American Petroleum Institute, however, said that during the week ending Sept. 21 gasoline stocks increased 156,000 barrels to a total of 19,394,000. Light fuel oil stocks were up 1,227,000 barrels, but heavy fuel oil stocks declined 199,000 barrels, the Institute also reported.

Crude oil production in the United States reached a new high record last week, averaging 4,074,000 barrels daily, according to the Institute.]

Fuel Oil Now Being Stored

A point that was repeatedly brought out by oil men several weeks ago, to the effect that gasoline stocks always begin to decline after Labor Day, to make room in storage tanks for fuel oils for winter heating, was also made in the report.

The Committee pointed out that, while gasoline stocks have declined in volume, heating oil stocks on hand have now begun to increase, and that this fact is already a practical achievement of the gasoline conservation program.

The report denies that the diversion of large numbers of oil-carrying tankers to our own, the British, and other military services is substantially compensated by the construction of new tankers, the easing of tanker load lines to permit larger cargoes and more frequent arrival of tankers.

There is no worthy evidence that these measures have made up the petroleum deficit due to national defense or have disposed of the need of strict conservation to prevent fuel hardships next winter, the report stated.

Prudent to Continue Saving

Total amount of petroleum storage capacity on tidewater at Boston, the Committee stated, is about 300,000,000 gallons, of which an indeterminate portion is used for storage of crude oil by the two refineries located in this area.

Additional storage capacity for more than 30,000,000 gallons has been constructed in 1941.

"The known facts indicate that a shortage exists to a degree which is not precisely definable," the report stated.

"Add to this the three imponderables of weather, Government use, and war, and the only prudent course seems to be to continue unabated efforts for conservation during the months just ahead to the end that every possible opportunity be given to store the greatest quantity of fuel oil which our tanks will hold. In this way we believe lies our best chance to keep our factory wheels turning, and our homes warm."

Columbia Year Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept 24—Columbia University began its 188th academic year with traditional ceremonies at the McMillin Academic Theater today, when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler delivered the chief address.

Dowd Placed Under Arrest In California

Former Boston Sheriff identified by fingerprints after paying a drunken driving fine.

John F. Dowd, former Sheriff and mystery man of Suffolk County, is today in the custody of a California sheriff, it was announced here by District Attorney William J. Foley.

The denouement of the two-year search for the former sheriff, whose flight from trial highlighted disclosures of graft and corruption in municipal offices, is as simple and dramatic as the climax of a yellow-backed thriller. A $5 fine for driving while intoxicated led to his arrest.

Fugitive from Massachusetts justice since 1939, Dowd was arrested last night in Ventura, Calif., by Sheriff Murray C. Hathaway. Sheriff Hathaway is from San Luis Obispo, about 150 miles away from where Dowd was found with his wife.

Dowd returned to public notice a week ago in San Luis. As "John Wakefield Norton," he pleaded guilty to drunken driving, paid a fine and was released.

Fingerprints Tally

Routine check-up of the records disclosed the similarity of fingerprints of Norton and Dowd. The former Suffolk County Sheriff had left no forwarding address with the Court and had to be traced to Ventura. Boston officials were immediately notified and Sheriff Hathaway was authorized by telegraphic warrant to arrest the missing man.

Sheriff Hathaway called back this morning to inform Boston Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon and District Attorney Foley that Dowd was in custody with Mrs. Dowd, who has been missing from Boston for several weeks. The San Luis Obispo Sheriff also made inquiries about the $2,500 reward offered for Dowd's apprehension by the Governor and his Council last March.

Lieut. John J. Walkins and Special Officer Joseph J. Cuningham of the Boston police will leave for Ventura to bring the missing Sheriff back to the Hub for trial.

Lieutenant Walkins and Officer Cunningham had been assigned to the search for the former Sheriff since his disappearance, and visited many places in Eastern United States and Canada in efforts to trace his movements.

Fly to California

It was announced that the two officers will fly to California, together with Sergeant Coleman Joyce, also of the Boston police, to take the former Sheriff into custody and bring him back to Boston for trial. Efforts were being made to obtain reservations on a plane leaving this afternoon for Los Angeles.

It was understood the police intend to bring Mr. Dowd back by train. To pay the expense of the trip, City Auditor Charles J. Fox

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

10 Allied Nations Indorse Aims of Atlantic Charter; Free French Set Up Regime

Plans of de Gaullists for liberal Republic include pledges for free popular choice.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—Formation here today of the "French National Committee" marks a far-reaching change in the status of the Free French movement.

The new move amounts, in effect, to the setting up of a provisional government, ready to hand over the reins when a French republic is restored.

Thus Gen. Charles De Gaulle and his followers—hitherto hardly more than a force of Free Frenchmen fighting with Britain and recognized by British authorities—have now organized themselves in a fuller sense into a temporary de facto government of France.

The Free French National Committee consists of eight or nine competent and qualified men who as General De Gaulle announced in a statement to the press yesterday will share with him the responsibilities of power.

In addition to this National Committee, which is to be intrusted with executive duties, General De Gaulle announced the formation of a consultative body to be known as the National Advisory Council.

World-Wide Representation

Members of this Council are to be drawn from French organizations all over the world such as the Français de Grande Bretagne in Britain, which supports the Free French cause.

Neither of these two new organizations displaces the already existing Defense Council of the French Empire which remains responsible under General De Gaulle for the defense of Free French territories.

The setting up of the French National Committee contains important implications of several kinds. As General De Gaulle declared in announcing the new committee, France today is in state of latent revolt, not only against the Germans, but against collaborators of Germans in Vichy.

Every day, he said, blood flows in Paris, and he linked the establishment of his provisional government with this situation of ever-increasing resistance within France. In other words, it is now possible to say without much risk of exaggeration that General De Gaulle's organization can now claim to represent Frenchmen everywhere—in France as well as out—who value freedom and resist tyranny and treachery.

Provisional Leadership Only

This is emphasized by General De Gaulle's explicit pledge, given in his statement yesterday, that he considers himself as holding only provisional leadership of the Free

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free French forces which have formed a National Committee to unite all Frenchmen in move for Republic.

Free French Support Rises In N. E. Areas

Boston sympathy with French resistance, plus possibility of closer co-operation between the United States and the Free French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, has brought a tremendous upsurge of support for the Free French here, doubling the New England membership of France Forever from 500 to 1,000 within the past month, it was learned at the Vendome headquarters of the organization today.

The Boston chapter membership alone now numbers more than 500, with new branches springing up almost overnight throughout the whole New England territory.

Evidence of the enthusiasm with which French people and Free French sympathizers have sprung to the side of the de Gaulle organization was apparent in the spontaneous way in which 300 members of an audience of 500 rose up almost in a body last Sunday at a mass meeting in Woonsocket, R. I., to join the France Forever organization.

Local French residents, when

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Soviet envoy takes part for first time in London conference seeking basis for postwar reconstruction — Poles and Czechs ask guarantee against resurrection of German militarism.

LONDON, Sept. 24—The first official and concrete steps to deal with the postwar situation were taken today when the second Inter-Allied Conference in London unanimously adopted the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration as a basis for European reconstruction.

The Conference also planned to establish a central bureau to formulate and co-ordinate a program for meeting the urgent needs of Europe in foodstuffs and other necessities when hostilities cease.

The Conference met in the picture gallery of St. James's Palace, where a score or more of historic portraits of kings and queens of England looked down on the gathering of representatives from 10 continental nations as well as of Britain and the dominions.

A battery of motion-picture cameras, projectors, and microphones was focussed on the long table which, instead of being covered with the traditional green baize, was covered with a rich red baize—perhaps as an indirect compliment to Mr. Ivan Maisky, representative of Soviet Russia, who was present at an Inter-Allied meeting for the first time and who was especially welcomed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the opening proceedings.

Representatives of the Greek Government also were welcomed on their first appearance.

Delegates Strike Keynote

The keynote of the conference was struck by representatives of the 10 continental nations present—Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Free France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Soviet Russia, all voting to adhere to the common principles of policy set forth in the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration, and their intention to co-operate in giving effect to them.

Nevertheless, almost every country represented voiced certain stated or implied reservations to the eight-point Atlantic charter.

The Poles and Czechs submitted a joint statement setting forth their common views. This statement emphasized their conviction that there must be other safeguards against the resurrection of German militarism than those implied by the charter, such as unilateral disarmament.

They asked for political and economic guarantees of security, and emphasized that they did not believe that the conception of justice inherent in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration would permit a unanimity of treatment for the aggressors and their victims.

This emphasis on security was characteristic of virtually all reservations and views presented at the morning session.

The Free French again harped on the importance of security in a familiar way that recalled the old days at Geneva. Yugoslavs and Belgians took a similar line.

High Note Struck

The Netherlands, on the other hand, hit a new high note when Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens made a polite, but pointed, attack on a phrase in point four of the declaration which says: "With due respect for their existing obligations," the United States and the United Kingdom will endeavor to promote universal access to the trade and raw materials of the world.

He emphasized that such existing obligations should not be perpetuated—even as exceptions—when it is clear that their continued operation seriously would impair the beneficial effect of an application of the general rule.

He warned that, otherwise, point four would degenerate into nothing more than a fine phrase. He appealed for an avoidance at this time of the evils of exaggerated protectionism and for a genuine effort to remove trade barriers and discriminatory treatment in international commerce.

Perhaps the most significant point which emerged from the Conference—when it is viewed as a forerunner of many others dealing with postwar problems—was the virtual unanimity with which representatives of the continental countries emphasized again and again their conviction that only the closest co-operation among Britain, the Dominions, and the United States offered any real hope of rebuilding the "new democratic Europe."

It was evident that these leaders of countries now occupied by Nazi invaders genuinely felt that the only thing that might make this second attempt at reconstruction more successful than the one that followed 1914 to 1918 was a con-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Weygand Hold Key to French Policy of U. S.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Sympathetic but unofficial American co-operation with the new National Council established by the Free French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, is foreseen here despite the fact that the United States does not now appear ready to sever its diplomatic relations with the Vichy French Government.

With the Free French movement now assuming a more concise form and openly hopeful of obtaining diplomatic recognition from the Allies and the United States, new force will be given to American warnings against further Vichy "collaboration" with Nazi Germany.

At the present time, the United States limits itself to permitting the British to transfer lend-lease material to Gen. de Gaulle's forces and to allowing the Free French to keep active representatives in this country. Reports that Washington was planning to send a diplomatic mission to Brazzaville, Capital of de Gaulle-held French Equatorial Africa, are denied at the State Department, which indicated that this Government is not yet prepared to take a step which would be so obviously displeasing to Vichy.

It is also pointed out that an American mission is now stationed at near-by Leopoldville, Capital of the Belgian Congo, whence necessary contact can be maintained with Central African de Gaullists.

Relations With Both Factions

The Free French desire to obtain formal recognition from the United States was stressed by Rene Pleven, Director of Free French Foreign Affairs, in a Foreign Policy Association luncheon in New York yesterday.

Weygand's Position Clouded

At present, the attitude of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy's principal representative in North Africa and Commander of the still sizable military forces there, is the major question mark before both the United States and Great Britain.

For many months the official policy of the State Department has been to support General Weygand as much as possible in the belief that he is basically anti-Nazi and that he is the single most influential opponent of too great collaboration with Germany. This attitude toward General Weygand has been a major factor in influencing Washington to maintain diplomatic relations with Vichy.

The United States has given tangible evidence of its support of General Weygand through a current policy of permitting the export of considerable quantities of subsistence goods to French North Africa. There has been no shipment of war supplies.

The goods sent to North Africa have included a number of products necessary to civic maintenance, agricultural production, and the diet of the French and native populations.

U. S. Owned Panama Ships Being Armed

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Confident that isolationist opposition is dwindling, President Roosevelt is today preparing to carry America's own particular kind of war against the Axis another furlong.

The President will ask Congress to authorize the arming of the entire merchant marine to defend itself against Nazi submarine and air attacks.

The Administration will sponsor sweeping changes in the Neutrality Act and the only point still under study is whether to seek partial or complete repeal. Legislation is already being drafted both ways.

The United States has announced that it will supply arms to assist all the American republics to arm their vessels carrying war supplies to the Allies.

Actually, the arming of some American-owned ships — approximately 125 flying the Panamanian flag—is already in progress since the restrictions of the Neutrality Law do not apply to them. A number of these are already partially armed and further defenses will be installed.

Reply to Nazi Defiance

This, in total, is the Government's immediate response to Germany's first defiance through the sinking of the Pink Star Sept. 19 of President Roosevelt's Sept. 11 declaration of policy in which he warned that Axis raiders operating in "American defensive waters" would be shot on sight.

The President himself opened his mid-week press conference by furnishing additional facts concerning the latest torpedoing. The Pink Star, American-owned merchantman, was sunk by a German submarine, it had been established. The vessel carried general cargo, was headed for Iceland—not for Britain—went down 275 miles northeast of the southern tip of Greenland. The ship was armed with a single anti-aircraft gun and was traveling in a Canadian-escorted convoy.

Impatient at "Red Herrings"

Later the State Department disclosed that 23 of the 34 members of the Pink Star's crew had arrived at Reykjavik but that the fate of the 11 other men was not known.

Before the correspondents had any opportunity to begin their usual questioning, President Roosevelt went ahead to comment on the "red herrings" which, he said, some people were trying to draw across the clear issue involved in these attacks.

It was the President's judgment that talk about whether the Pink Star was or was not armed, and whether it was or was not being convoyed by Canadian ships were "red herrings"; were misleading in that they turned attention away from the basic questions.

It was the President's opinion that the central issue which the Nation must not let get out of focus was that the world is today facing the most outrageous movement in all recorded history, an attempt by a group of people to dominate the world. He held that America must resist this attempted domination to protect itself.

One correspondent asked Mr. Roosevelt: "isn't it easier to defend the American position and American ships if there are guns on the ships?"

The President agreed that it was

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Argentina Occupies Airports to Fend Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 24 (AP)—Regular Argentine Army troops completed the occupation of all military airports today in swift moves to forestall any surprise move by Nazi conspirators.

Official quarters declined to comment on the sudden developments, which caused a flurry of excitement last night in the Chamber of Deputies, but some sources linked the Government's action with a current Congressional investigation of Nazi activties in Argentina.

Raul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the committee conducting the inquiry, said he understood that the officers arrested "included some who have been plotting with a view to putting an end to the investigation."

Señor Taborda made this assertion shortly after news reached the Capital that troops had occupied military airdromes at the inland cities of Córdoba and Paraná. Both cities have large German populations—and were taking over airfields elsewhere.

The news came as a climax to rumors which spread through the Chamber yesterday that a subversive movement was afoot in the three Provinces of Entre Rios, Córdoba and Tucumán, which would call for swift military action.

As the Chamber ended its session late last night, while the Nation's highest military authorities conferred in the capital, Eduardo Tessaire, a Radical deputy, caused a furor by alleging that Acting President Castillo himself had "joined in totalitarian plotting."

Señor Castillo earlier had denied rumors of unrest in the interior and had declared that the country as a whole was calm.

In addition to the airports at Paraná and Córdoba—where only last month suspects in an alleged Nazi plot were rounded up—the Army was said to have taken over El Palomar airfield just outside Buenos Aires, El Plumerillo in Mendoza, Coronel Pringles in Villa Mercedes and the military airplane factory at Córdoba.

Among those reported arrested were Lieut. Col. Edmundo Sustaita, Air Corps officer at Córdoba; a Lieutenant Krauss at Paraná; and a Captain Menendez, also at Paraná.

The new military developments came as Señor Castillo and his Cabinet considered a Chamber of Deputies resolution asking for the expulsion of alleged ringleaders of Nazi activity, among whom Señor Taborda's committee has included the German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann.

Informed quarters said Señor Castillo also would ask his Ministers to consider a Berlin press attack on Argentina which was provoked by the committee's charges.

South America exposes Nazis; Berlin coils and strikes back: Page 8.

Federal Bank Head Charges Government Oversteps Power in Defense Housing

Subway Closing to Relieve Dorchester Avenue Traffic

A $75,000 WPA project to close the unuser Boston Elevated subway incline on Dorchester Avenue near the Dover Street bridge, and thus eliminate a serious traffic bottleneck, is to be undertaken this winter, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

The project will add about 30 feet of roadway width to Dorchester Avenue in the stretch used by traffic from the South Shore and Old Colony Boulevard. The work is to be done by the City Transit Department, which has just completed a similar project in closing up the old Huntington Avenue-Boylston Street incline opposite the Public Garden.

The City plans to spend about $25,000, and to seek the remainder from the Work Projects Administration in an application to be filed shortly. Preliminary arrangements were completed yesterday when the Directors of the Boston Elevated Railway, who are interested in the Elevated's lease of City-owned land at the site of the incline, voted to relinquish their interest for the project.

The Dorchester Avenue incline was constructed when the Dorchester Rapid Transit tunnel was opened many years ago, and was intended for use in connection with surface trolley lines along the Bay View, City Point, and Dorchester Avenue districts. These lines have since been either changed or abandoned.

A six-foot dividing strip of concrete will be installed along the center of the reconstructed Dorchester Avenue at this point.

The project also involves taking down a shelter for an old subway stairway near the Dover Street bridge which has constituted a traffic hazard.

The section to be improved is about 300 feet long, and is between 4th and 5th Streets.

Buckled 'Pride' in Fire Ladders Is Expecting a Successor

The Boston Fire Department's 125-foot steel ladder, one of the highest of its kind in the world, which buckled last night during an exhibition drill, today was dismantled and removed from the scene of the incident at Fort Hill Square, and was examined by experts representing the manufacturer. The ladder, which is carried on a long truck, was delivered to the City only about a month ago.

Cause of the collapse had not been officially determined, but City officials assume that the structure wil be replaced by the manufacturer, an Elmira, N. Y., concern, under a one-year guarantee. The ladder buckled about 10 feet from its base and twisted during an exhibition drill last night. At this time, it had been raised almost to its full height by its 240-horsepower motor. No one was on the structure at the time, and no damage was sustained, with the exception of a small pane of glass broken during dismantling operations today.

The ladder truck, which also carries a number of aluminum ground ladders, cost approximately $24,000.

Replacement of the steel aerial ladder may take several months due to steel priorities, City officials pointed out today. Until it is replaced, the mammoth truck has no particular use.

Pembroke Opening Of Celebration

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24 (AP)—Henry Merrit Wriston, President of Brown University, opened Pembroke College's fiftieth anniversary celebration today by declaring that those who see only confusion in American education overlook the strength reflected in its variety.

This variety, he said in a prepared addresss, is a "manifestation of the vitality of individuality in the midst of a world that happens for a moment to be bemused by goose stepping under political führers, Soviet planners, boards of regents, and other standardizing agencies."

Dr. Mary Emma Wooley, President Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College and the only living member of the first class of women to graduate from Brown—in 1894—asserted in a prepared address:

"Do not yield to the spirit of resentment, of cynicism, of depression. If your forebears and mine had been held back by that kind of spirit, you and I would not be living today in the United States of America.

"They faced the difficulties of the day in which they lived as a challenge, not as a deterrent—a challenge to do their best."

Sons in U. S. Army; Mrs. Lacaprucia 'Makes the Grade'

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—It looked for a while as if Mrs. Luigina Lacaprucia would have to wait for her citizenship because the naturalization examiner believed her insufficiently familiar with the American form of government.

Then Judge Alfred C. Baldwin learned yesterday that she had three sons in the United States Army, one with an eight-year service record, and admitted her to citizenship.

Horse Rescuer Gets a Medal

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has awarded a bronze medal, the highest award of the Society, to John J. Leydon, stable foreman, H. P. Hood & Sons, Charlestown, for his heroic part in removing 52 horses to safety from the scene of the $1,500,000 fire last week.

Mr. Leydon, who lives at 20 Essex Street, Charlestown, a few blocks from the H. P. Hood properties, was off duty when the first alarm sounded. He immediately rushed from his home to the stables and personally led many of the horses out of danger.

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Pray's

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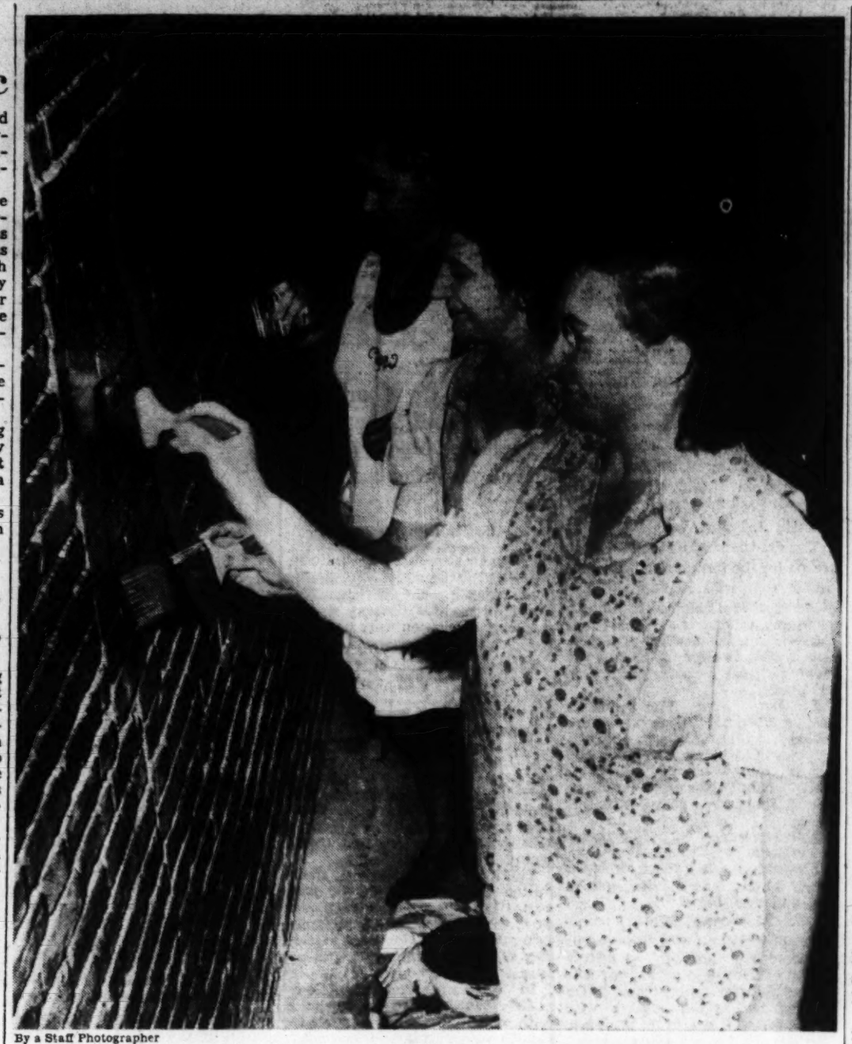

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Women Brighten Playground for Their Children

Finishing touches are put on the Cleveland Place Play ground by mothers who belong to the Cleveland Place Neighborhood Association in Boston's North End. (Left to right) Mrs. Josephine Naima, Mrs. Josephine Ziza, and Mrs. Grace Masucci wield paint brushes as they convert unsightly vacant lot into a cheerful play area for the children of the district. Flower boxes and benches in a sunny spot at the back, where mother may sit while their children play, add to the attractiveness of the spot. Miss Dorothy Critchfield, Secretary of the North End Outdoor Clean-up Association, has been active in promoting the success of the project.

Ford Workers Voting For Union Head

Workers in the big assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company in Somerville, Mass., voted today on a president for their local union of the United Automobile Workers of America, Frank Carmichael, Legislative Agent for the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts, reported today.

The labor agreement covering the plant is governed by the master agreement recently negotiated between the parent Ford plant at Dearborn, Mich., and the auto workers' union of the C. I. O., Mr. Carmichael said. Some local supplemental details have been added.

Today's election consisted of a run-off for the office of president, following an initial election for all union officials held Monday. As a majority was required for president and a number of candidates split the vote, a second election was necessary for this one office. All other places were filled by a plurality vote.

The two candidates are John O'Connell, who received 351 votes in Monday's balloting, and Harry Horne, who got 240. Mr. O'Connell has been Chairman of the local union under its temporary organization. Mr. Horne was a member of its Grievance Board.

One-Day Walkout

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 24 (AP)—Full operation was resumed today at the Hytron Corporation plant after a one-day walkout which followed granting of a 7½ per cent wage increase.

Officials of the concern talked with workers outside the factory and assured them the workers' Grievance Committee would receive an audience with the company. No union is involved in the dispute. The plant employs about 500 women and girls, some of whom were dissatisfied with the amount of the increase.

Shoe Strike Ends

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 24 (AP)—The 600 workers of the International Shoe Company returned to their benches today after a week's shutdown due to a strike of cutters and lasters. A National Labor Relations Board election will be held shortly.

Fife and Drum Room

Opening to the public of the Hotel Vendome's new Fife and Drum Room tonight was announced yesterday by Manager Emil Coulon, Jr. Tastefully decorated in national colors, and emphasizing throughout the "fife and drum" theme, the new luncheon and dining room replaces the familiar Nippon Room.

A large mural by Louis Davia, a reproduction of A. M. Willard's famous painting, "The Spirit of '76," the original of which is at Marblehead Town Hall, occupies a prominent place in the Fife and Drum Room.

Dowd Arrested in California; Fingerprints Reveal Identity

Continued from Page 1

authorized the expenditure of $1,200.

Plans for the trial of the fugitive were nebulous this morning, but Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell said he understood that Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle has been assigned by District Attorney William J. Foley to prosecute the case. Mr. Foley later announced the trial would be held sometime in October.

Expressing his confidence in the ability of Mr. Doyle to handle the case, the Attorney General said, in answer to a question, that he would not take over the prosecution of Dowd from the County District Attorney. "No one in the Commonwealth is better able to represent the public," Mr. Bushnell said of Mr. Doyle. "He is a top man as prosecutor."

Good Police Work

The Attorney General attributed the former Sheriff's capture to "the characteristic fine spirit of co-operation of American police departments" and to more than 30,000 circulars distributed throughout North and South America by the Attorney General's office.

"This is another example of effective work accomplished by American police departments working with characteristic fine spirit of co-operation," Mr. Bushnell stated.

The circulars were sent out last February after Mr. Bushnell had obtained from the Massachusetts Executive Council an offer of $2,500 reward for Mr. Dowd's arrest.

While discovery of Dowd's identity appeared to have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington from fingerprints taken in routine fashion after the ex-Sheriff's arrest for drunken driving, it was believed the wide distribution of circulars familiarized police and sheriffs of the West Coast with Dowd's case and prepared the ground for his prompt seizure after identification.

A former City Councilor, Dowd became Sheriff in October, 1938, appointed to a job that usually carries lifetime tenure for the incumbent. He was elected Sheriff a month later, amid many predictions of reform in the administration of the Charles Street Jail and Courthouse, both within his jurisdiction.

Filed Petition

Less than a year later, the Bar Association of the City of Boston filed a petition in the Supreme Judicial Court for Dowd's removal from the office of Sheriff. The charges were similar to those made against John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, now under sentence for extorting funds from his employees.

Charges of graft and excessive profits quickly added fuel to the investigation of the Bar Association. Sheriff Dowd dismissed employees with records of 20 years' service on less than 24 hours' notice, Reuben L. Lurie, investigator for the Association and now Chairman of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, told the Supreme Court.

Dowd resigned in November. Evidence unearthed by the Association was turned over to District Attorney Foley. The investigation continued by the D. A. revealed special privileges for certain prisoners of the Jail. Cell doors were left unlocked, special food brought to the cells, according to witnesses called by Mr. Foley. Scrubwomen told of paying $200 for an $18-a-week job.

Two county officials and a contractor were indicted on charges of soliciting bribes.

On 32 Counts

Dowd was indicted in the latter part of November on 32 counts for corruptly requesting and accepting $18,000 from Suffolk County employees. Another indictment charged conspiracy. Two days later he was indicted again on similar charges.

Nov. 21, as well as being the date of the indictments against the former Sheriff, was also the date for the beginning of a search that baffled the Boston police for two years. Following his resignation, Dowd announced he and his wife were going to New York on a vacation. Nothing more was heard from him until word came from New York that he had been involved in an accident and confined to a hospital from which he disappeared again.

The search for the next two years went on uninterrupted, taking police and G-men all over the United States. Mrs. Dowd returned home in January, 1940, bringing a surge forward in reports that the missing Sheriff was captured, about to be captured or was going to surrender.

Meanwhile, the pile of information increased as officials took the lid off a pot that apparently had not been cleaned for years. Dowd's aides were ousted. Associates, indicted with him, pleaded guilty and were sentenced.

Peace Planning By U. S. Urged Now

"Few statesmen or educators are giving much serious thought to what will happen after the peace treaty is signed," President William Mather Lewis of Lafayette College told a Northeastern University convocation in Symphony Hall this noon.

Dr. Lewis, who is also Director of Selective Service for the State of Pennsylvania, spoke on the subject, "The Broader Meaning of National Defense." Much of his material was gathered first hand from his experiences with the present draft.

Pointed out Dr. Lewis, "The foes of civilization won their first important victory at Munich because they had carefully developed objectives, while those who stood 'for peace in our time' tried to meet each situation as it arose.

"At a time when there is so much discussion of war objectives by the belligerent nations, America should be formulating her peace objectives. At a time when the totalitarian nations are developing five and ten-year plans, our leaders should be working out a 50-year plan for the United States. Whether America becomes an active participant in the present armed conflict or not, it is clear that those who are now in our colleges and universities will be engaged throughout their lives in a social, political, and economic struggle forced upon the world by the totalitarian powers. This will be a conflict in which the unprepared will have no chance."

Hub Election Booth For Boston Common

An information booth for Boston voters where they may find out facts about the coming municipal election and about the candidates for the mayoralty, School Committee and the City Council, will be set up on Boston Common by the Boston League of Women Voters, according to announcement from Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President.

The booth will be open during the closing weeks of the campaign, from Oct. 21 until Nov. 4, election day. In the meantime, questionnaires are being sent to all candidates in the campaign.

The booth will be on the Common opposite West Street, a convenient distance from the Park Street subway station.

Coakley Jr. Gives Details Of $1,000 Fee

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, claimed before the Coakley impeachment Court today that the $1,000 fee to Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., for a pardon granted to Frank W. Potter, lifer, was "accepted corruptly."

Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., as defense witness for his father, today repeated his previous testimony that he received $1,000 for his services in obtaining a pardon for Frank W. Potter, a State Prison lifer.

The Councilor's son was called several weeks ago as a prosecution witness.

Prior to the appearance of the son of the Councilor on the stand, William H. Lewis, chief defense counsel, made a statement charging that a Boston newspaper had published an article regarding the trial which was "libelous, prejudicial and poisonous."

Mr. Lewis said he was making the statement before filing a petition for contempt against the Boston newspaper. The article in question referred to the appearance at the trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Jr..

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer at the trial, announced that "the Senate sitting as a court will give attention to the statement of counsel."

Engaged by Ryan

The younger Coakley testified that he was engaged by Francis E. Ryan, former Democratic Representative from Somerville, as an attorney to obtain a pardon for Frank W. Potter. Mr. Ryan, he said, was a colleague in the Legislature in December, 1936.

He said that he and not his father met Walter L. Potter, father of the lifer, at the Parker House. This contradicted testimony by the elder Potter that he actually met Councilor Coakley at the Parker House in connection with the pardon.

Mr. Coakley's son denied having acted jointly with his father in attempting to obtain a pardon for Roger Baker, who is still in State Prison.

Attorney General Bushnell, in cross-examining the Councilor's son, attempted to prove that the son and his father collaborated on the Baker pardon attempt.

Under continued cross-examination, Mr. Coakley, Jr., held to his story that it was he who met Mr. Potter at the Parker House. He said at that time he considered Mr. Potter his client, but that they had only a short conversation, the gist of which was that both hoped the pardon could be obtained.

Paid Him $1,000

The younger Coakley's story corroborated that previously told by Mr. Ryan, who told the Court that he paid $1,000 to Coakley, Jr., and retained $500 for himself.

The Councilor's son also corrobrated Mr. Ryan's story that Councilor Coakley never knew that his son received the $1,000 until Nov., 1939, just before Mr. Ryan was to appear before the Middlesex Superior Court to clear himself of a charge of perjury. At that time, Daniel Coakley Jr. said Mr. Ryan told his father that the son received the $1,000. The witness said that his father was surprised and called Mr. Ryan "a liar."

In regard to what services he performed for the $1,000, the younger Coakley said that he went to the State House and looked over files on the Potter case and became convinced that the pardon should be granted. He said that he talked with John Backus, then Assistant Secretary to Gov. James M. Curley, regarding the pardon. Mr. Backus, he said, held out little hope at that time. Mr. Backus was appointed to another position and another man took his place.

Mr. Coakley Jr. said that he talked with the other secretary and to Governor Curley, presenting the facts regarding the merits of the pardon. Governer Curley, he said, told me he would think it over. "The next thing I heard was that it had been sent in to the Council and the Potter boy was pardoned."

Danger Is Shown of Federal Building Trade Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 24—A charge that the Government is using the defense emergency to put across public housing projects that have nothing to do with slum clearance was made by Walter H. Neaves, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, before several hundred representatives of Massachusetts co-operative banks meeting at the New Ocean House today.

While there are no rational arguments, Mr. Neaves said, against adequate and reasonable shelter for defense workers or against using government funds to build homes where private capital is unwilling to do the job, he felt that the industry faced the imminent danger of having government overstep itself and compete directly with private capital in the building field.

"Where private funds are available for housing of all kinds," Mr. Neaves told the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, "we must unite in opposition to government housing."

"Unforunately, we are now meeting propaganda which would bring government housing in order that there may be created a project to be used ultimately for slum clearance purposes, whether or not slum clearance actually exists as a need."

Participating in this propaganda are state housing officials whom Mr. Neaves charged with making little or no effort to determine the extent to which private institutions can meet the housing needs.

He felt that little attempt was being made to advise private institutions of impending housing shortages in order that these organizations might do their bit to forestall the shortage.

Complimenting the co-operative banks of Massachusetts for their readiness to co-operate with government, the bank president stated:

"In any discussion of defense housing we must, and do, realize that the defense program is creating a tremendous migration of workers into industrial districts, and this concentration will be even greater in the next year. Against housing for these workers we do not take a stand, but private industry should be given every opportunity to do the building wherever it will co-operate."

The conference of co-operative bank officials will continue all day tomorrow and evening with addresses by Prof. Walter C. Voss, head of the Department of Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Roy A. Young, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Morton Bodfish, Vice-President of the U. S. Savings and Loan League, and J. Anton DeHaas, Professor of International Relationships at Harvard University.

Free French

Continued from Page 1

queried today as to their views on the effect of the recent 12-for-one reprisal policy of the Nazis in France, were solid in their conviction that no amount of mass executions or any other Nazi technique of terror will ever subdue the French people nor squelch their resistance to the heavy hand of the conquerors.

Prof. Louis Cons of Harvard and President of France Forever, the Free French organization in New England, was most emphatic in his denial that the French will ever be cowed into submission.

"On the contrary," he declared, "these methods will but increase the spirit of French resistance."

Professor Cons was equally confident that if the English and Free French should try an invasion of France to liberate the French people, the French army would refuse to fight against them.

As to a general uprising, the Harvard professor thought it unlikely unless the Germans should be badly beaten on some section of the front, in which case the French would undoubtedly take advantage of the situation.

Spirit 'Indomitable'

Said Louis Coulon, Sr., Boston hotel man, "You cannot kill the spirit of the French people. It is indomitable."

Prof. Rene de Messieres of Wellesley, who came to the College as a visiting professor six years ago and has remained ever since, stated: "In my opinion, the French will resist in some way or another until the Germans are forced to use terrible punishment. If they do that, it will be impossible for them to defend such a policy, and the Germans still need French collaboration. They cannot afford to have all the French against them."

Madame de Messieres added her word, "Fear cannot break the French down."

Augustin Adam, Boston, decorator and captain in the French infantry during the World War, knows from experience that this Nazi method of terror will not succeed in France. "The Germans had a hard time with French prisoners during the other war. No, there will always be someone to rise against the Germans—it is the French spirit. It cannot be killed by executions—even mass executions."

Cannot Be Stamped Out

Andre Godefroy, local coiffeur, is of the view that while Nazi terrorism might halt French resistance temporarily, it will never really stamp it out. Had the Nazis adopted different methods, M. Godefroy admitted that they might have had more of a chance of appeasing the French people. "But never this way," he asserted.

Boston headquarters of France Forever is proceeding full steam ahead with a winter program that calls for a mass meeting once a month with featured speakers, biweekly committee meetings and small gatherings once a week to keep things moving.

The initial monthly rally of the Boston chapter was held on Sept. 13 at the Hotel Vendome, with an attendance of over 400.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "American Rooms" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Harry, Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

"Une Après-midi Française" conducted by Le Club de Femmes Française, Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward of the Museum of Fine Arts lecturing staff will speak on "The Contribution of France to Painting." There will also be a program of music, exhibits and refreshments. At the International Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, at 3 p. m. The public is invited.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Timber Tax Exemption Up

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 24 (AP)—The New Hampshire Constitutional Convention took up consideration today of a proposal to exempt growing timber from taxation, as it went into its second day.

This proposal, sponsored by Laurence F. Whittemore of Pembroke, came up for discussion.

The joint Judicial and Legislative Department Committees were prepared to resume executive deliberations on half a dozen resolutions designed to reduce the size of the 423-person House of Representatives.

The Convention's Form and Style Committee began working on a resolution to permit absentee voting in all State and local elections as approved by the delegates. After being properly worded, the resolution must be submitted to the electorate at a popular referendum.

Imports of Wool Keep On Rising

Imports of wool at Boston last week reached the highest point of any week since the start of the fiscal year, July 1, it was announced today. The imports totaled 15,158,200 pounds, compared with only 1,288,948 pounds for the same period a year ago.

The figures, prepared by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service, show that since July 1 total wool imports at Boston amount to 105,589,700 pounds compared with 24,030,833 pounds for the similar period a year ago. The huge increase is primarily due to the needs of the national defense program.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR	COOL	WARM	RAIN
	TONIGHT		
	TOMORROW		
COLDER	WARMER	FAIR	RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Partial cloudiness and continued cool tonight with the lowest temperature in the mid-50's; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate easterly winds tonight shifting to southeast Thursday morning.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair but with increasing high cloudiness, rising temperatures.

Massachusetts: Cloudy on Cape Cod, otherwise fair tonight, cooler; Thursday fair with rising temperature except on Cape Cod.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Light easterly winds tonight shifting to southeast Thursday north of Cape Ann and moderate easterly winds tonight shifting to southeast Thursday Cape Ann southward; weather fair tonight and Thursday except overcast with fog Cape Cod section tonight.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate winds mostly northeast, fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	88	New York	62	90
Denver	42	58	New Orleans	79	86
Chicago	63	75	Norfolk	72	81
Kansas City	70	87	Philadelphia	67	90
Los Angeles	60	79	St. Louis	63	75
Miami	80	91	San Francisco	51	71
Minneapolis	64	76	Washington	66	89

A-4:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 24.
B-Maximum for the previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:17 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Thursday, 3:48 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:39 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Watson Succeeds Ripley As Mother Church Treasurer

Announcement is made of the election of Roy Garrett Watson, C.S.B., of Houston, Texas, as Treasurer of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to succeed Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, who has expressed his desire to retire, following his faithful service in that office since October, 1918. Mr. Watson will assume his new duties on Oct. 1.

Mr. Watson was born in Houston, Texas. Shortly thereafter his family moved to New York City, following which they resided in various parts of the United States, until in 1903 they went to Europe, where Mr. Watson studied in France for a time. After the family returned to the United States, he attended Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and later entered Princeton University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Mr. Watson became interested in Christian Science through reading the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, while in college, and attended the meetings of Christian Science Organization at Princeton University.

Long Newspaper Career

In 1914 he became Treasurer of The Houston Post, a daily newspaper published in Houston, and a year later came into complete controlling interest in the paper, which had been left in trust by his father. In 1917 Mr. Watson became General Manager of the paper, and in 1919 its President-Publisher and Editor. In 1920 he established an afternoon newspaper, independent of the morning paper. For a time in the early twenties, Mr. Watson was a director of the National Bank of Commerce in Houston. In 1922 he was elected Director of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association representing Texas on that Board until the sale of The Houston Post in 1924. Following the sale of the paper, Mr. Watson spent the next three years in continuous traveling, much of the time in Egypt and the Holy Land.

Mr. Watson became a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston, in 1914, and joined The Mother Church in November, 1916. He received Primary class instruction with a loyal teacher of Christian Science in 1917. He served in various offices in the branch churches in which he held membership, including membership on the executive board and in various committees in First Church, Houston.

Active in Church Work

He assisted in organizing Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston, in 1922, and became a charter member of that church, in which he served as member and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Chairman of the Building Committee, Clerk, Treasurer, First Reader, and on numerous committees.

In 1931 Mr. Watson began the active practice of Christian Science healing, and since that time has devoted his entire time and interest to Christian Science work. He was a pupil in the Normal class of the Board of Education in 1940 and became a teacher of Christian Science. He will continue to teach his classes in Christian Science in Houston, and hold the meetings of his pupils' association there.

Mr Watson was appointed Christian Science Committee on Publication for Texas in 1934, in which office he was serving when he resigned to accept the office of Treasurer of The Mother Church.

Scrap for 1,900 Planes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The nationwide aluminum collection campaign yielded an estimated 11,835,139 pounds of scrap, defense officials announced today—a total equivalent to the amount of aluminum needed in 1,900 fighter planes or 350 four-motored bombers.

The campaign, conducted from July 21 to 29, fell below officials' expectations, however, for the Office of Production Management had predicted that 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of scrap would be collected.

Experts estimated that the net yield of aluminum from scrap would be about 7,000,000 pounds. The remainder of the weight represented other materials, primarily iron and steel, which were attached to the aluminum articles.

All but 310,000 pounds of the scrap has been allocated already to smelters having defense preference ratings.

The aluminum was sold to the smelters by the Government and the funds derived went into the Treasury. Officials did not disclose how much was received for the scrap.

Young Lochinvar Out of the West Sees Memphis Girl—His Very Best

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24 (AP)—Peggy Randall spent her summer vacation in St. Louis and she won a constant and devoted admirer in George McLean, Jr.

When Peggy left a month ago for her home in Memphis, George promised, "I'll come to see you as soon as possible."

That was a big promise. You see, George is only 11 and Peggy is 8.

But George kept his word, even though he had to run away from home, outwit several detectives and take a 320-mile train ride by himself to do it.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McLean, finding him missing Sept. 20, notified police.

Detectives at Union Station spotted a boy in his Sunday best, carefully going over an array of dolls at the toy counter. He bought one for $3.

"Hello," a detective greeted him. "Where are you going?"

"To Memphis," the boy replied. "They're expecting me. I've got a ticket. See?"

The blond, blue-eyed boy fitted the runaway's description, but he was so confident and self-assured the detectives hesitated to detain him. While they hesitated, the train pulled out, with George aboard.

In Memphis, George puzzled his way about the city, had to change streets cars twice but reached his destination safely, clutching the doll for Peggy.

They spent an inseparable day.

Meanwhile, Peggy's stepfather, Bruns McCarroll, a Memphis detective, notified the McLeans and George's mother came by plane to bring him home.

He is back in school, happy that he has visited Peggy and kept his promise

Give him a
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PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.

N. Y. Union League Club Waiter Is Honored for 60 Years' Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—There are 12 gold stripes on the sleeve of William Selden Miles, Negro waiter captain at the Union League Club, and $600 in his pocket as "a token of appreciation and an expression of high regard and real affection" from the club members.

The stripes represent the 60 years of the 79 since he was born to a slave family in Virginia that "Captain" Miles has worked for the Club, which was established as a center of the Union cause in 1863. He started as a handyman when he was 18, newly arrived in the North, and as the time went on in that New York of a very different day, he watched the opening of Brooklyn Bridge and saw the first horse-drawn 'busses start on Fifth Avenue, and he well remembers the blizzard of 1888.

Mr. Miles listened to the words of tribute by J. Herbert Case, with a large group of members and Alfred H. Cosden, President of the Club, standing by, and shuffled through the letters of congratulations from club members in other cities. There will be other contributions to add to the money gift, but the "captain" smiled and shook his head when somebody wondered if he was going to retire now.

"I'm a happy man," he said. "Two things I've always wanted, to win the 12 stripes, each representing five years of service, and to be a good servant. I came to New York in 1881 from Virginia just after President Garfield was assassinated. This is the only job I ever had and the only one I ever wanted. I never count the days, and I never look at the clock, which means that I'm not a member of any union. I love this place, and I like to stay around here."

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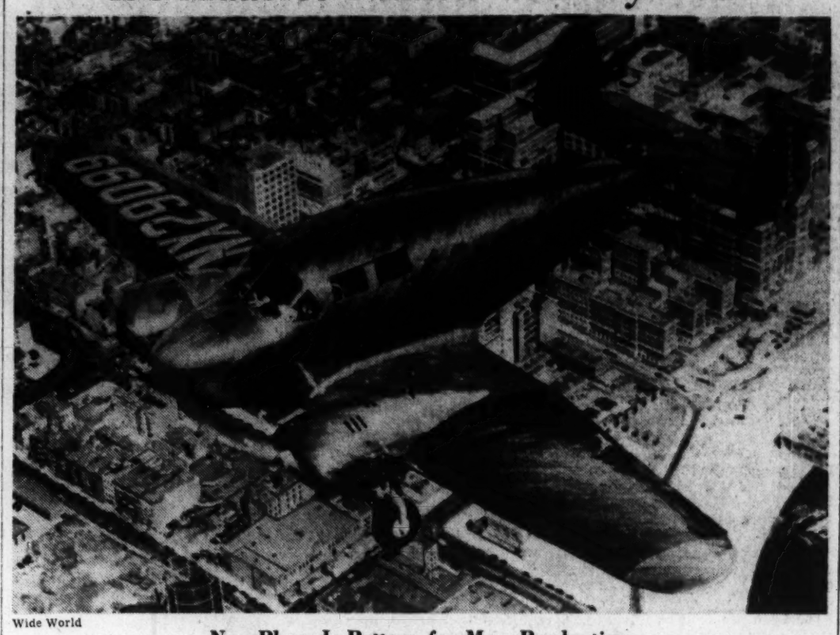

Wide World

New Plane Is Pattern for Mass Production

The first of two-motored molded plastic plywood planes built by the Langley Aviation Corporation, flies over New York City during a test flight.

Filling Is Urged Of 12 Court Posts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Immediate appointment of 12 new Federal Judges to fill existing vacancies was urged today by Henry P. Chandler, Director of the administrative office of United States courts.

President Roosevelt already had sent nominations to the Senate to fill some of the vacancies which Mr. Chandler listed in a report to the Annual Conference of Senior Circuit Court Judges, presided over by Chief Justice Stone.

However, the Director said:

"Nothing would help the courts more to dispatch their business in the coming court year than to have the vacant positions filled by judges commissioned and ready to function when the regular sessions are resumed after the summer."

Vacancies listed by Mr. Chandler are: the eight Federal Circuit Courts embracing Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, two on the United States Customs Court at New York, and these Federal District Courts: Southern California, Connecticut, Southern Georgia, Nebraska, northern Ohio, western Oklahoma, eastern South Carolina, eastern and western South Carolina, and western Washington.

The Conference of Circuit Court Judges is held to discuss the status of the dockets in Federal circuit and district courts, and to propose any plans decided upon for expediting disposition of the litigation.

Lily Pons Donates Letters for Paper

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Without a tear, opera singer Lily Pons turned over her lifetime collection of fan mail to Government OPM officials today as her contribution to the nationwide waste paper-saving drive.

Her letters from admirers all over the globe will become cardboard cartons to hold defense items. Miss Pons will be paid the regular price, 35 cents a hundred pounds, for her mail. She said she would use the proceeds, about $2, to buy defense stamps.

Miss Pons lingered over some of the letters as she added them to the huge pile.

"Here's one," she said, "from a woman who said she admired me and my small feet. She asked for my cast-off shoes.

"I sent her some shoes, but she wasn't pleased. She wrote to tell me the shoes were too big. She said I had misrepresented the size of my feet."

Miss Pons wears size 1½.

New Plastic Plane Passes Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., Sept. 24—A new airplane constructed of plastics and mahogany that, according to the Langley Aviation Corporation, its builders, can be produced on a mass scale from materials that are neither scarce nor expensive has had its first series of successful test flights, it was announced today. Another airplane of the same design will be produced and turned over to the Government for exhaustive tests to determine its possibilities for commercial and military uses, a spokesman for the company said.

The 20½-foot long craft looks much like any other airplane in so far as lines are concerned. With a wing spread of 35 feet, it weighs 2,300 pounds. Its two Franklin motors give it a cruising speed of 125 miles an hour.

The Langley Company is guarding details of the process by which the airplane was constructed. They did reveal, however, that the plywood used was not prefabricated, disclosing that thin sheets of mahogany were treated with plastics, placed in wooden molds, inserted into sacks of rubberized fabric and then subjected to heat and pressure. The craft, it was said, can be produced unit by unit, each section being bonded rather than bolted into place.

The developers claim that the composition of the airplane is more resistant to intense heat than metals now used in airship construction. They emphasize that the bonded construction enables it to hold its true air-foil shape in flight, thus increasing its performance.

Martin Jensen, endurance and altitude pilot, designed the airplane, engineered by Arthur F. Draper, formerly a navy pilot.

Auto Defense Record Hit

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers, charged today that, "even at this time of world crisis," less than one tenth of the automotive industry's basic productive power is being directed "toward ends of national defense."

"It is in this situation that the explanation of a tragic paradox—threatening unemployment to skilled workers and productive equipment of the automobile industry at a time of national emergency—is to be found," he said.

Mr. Thomas' charge was made at a Special House Committee hearing which seeks to determine effects of defense migration in the automobile industry's change-over from normal tao defense production.

He asserted that failure to utilize the industry's full resources, beginning last November, had brought about a "tragic crisis of unemployment and retarded production."

"Had industry and government been willing to undertake this essential task," he told the Committee, "defense jobs developed in the industry would now be more than sufficient to absorb the full complement of automobile workers displaced by curtailment of regular automobile production.

"Now last winter's 'business as usual' is going to mean 'unemployment as usual' for auto workers."

Confusion Over Thanksgiving Day Still Rules—11 States Switch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The annual confusion about when to celebrate Thanksgiving Day won't be lessened this year by the fact that 11 States—including Massachusetts, where turkey day started—have changed since 1940.

Approximately the same balance will prevail, however, and two-thirds of the Nation will string along with President Roosevelt in celebrating on Nov. 20, the date he has named as Thanksgiving Day.

The other third will carve its turkey on Nov. 27, the old-fashioned last-Thursday-in-the-month sanctioned by long-standing tradition.

Since last year, when 16 States stuck to tradition, and the rest went along with the President, at least five States have switched into line with the new version and six others have gone back to the old.

Matters aren't definitely settled in Missouri and Texas yet; in most other States, Governors have not issued formal proclamations, but precedent, formal announcements, or previous commitments serve to indicate the probable division.

At least 17 States this year will observe the traditional last Thursday, a survey indicated today. These are Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Vermont.

But Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims started it all, will break tradition and celebrate Nov. 20 "in the spirit of national unity."

In addition to Massachusetts, the "traditionals" who are switching to the Roosevelt version in 1941 are Maine, North Carolina, Rhode Island and probably Connecticut. Meanwhile, Georgia, Montana, New Mexico, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Delaware are departing the presidential lineup and will celebrate Nov. 27.

But 1941 offers the last chance for a double celebration. President Roosevelt announced earlier this year that the commercial benefits anticipated from spreading Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays an extra week apart had failed to develop. In 1942, the last-Thursday date is expected to be unanimous.

Watch Industry Inquiry Authorized by Biddle

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle authorized an investigation into the watch industry of the United States to determine whether there had been any violation of the Federal antitrust laws.

In his letter authorizing in inquiry, Mr. Biddle mentioned "the Elgin National Watch Company, Waltham Watch Company, Hamilton Watch Company and other persons and organizations connected with the distribution and sale of watches" as among those to be investigated.

Other details were unavailable and Federal officials refused to elaborate.

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$2.00 SINGLE
1000 rooms, radio in every one!
Some as low as $1.50 Single, $2.50 Double
$3.00 DOUBLE
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Excellent opportunity for student of Christian Science. Orderly, neat appearing, non-smoker, full time job. Telephone for appointment.
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Fifth Freedom Is Added to President's Four

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—There are five kinds of freedom which Americans must work for during the present crisis and in the reconstruction period following it, economists attending the University of Chicago's fiftieth anniversary celebration were told here today.

Dr. James W. Young of New York, former Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said that people must battle for freedom of personal expression in addition to the freedoms of worship and speech and freedom from want and fear as defined by President Roosevelt.

This fifth goal is the freedom of the individual to express himself in the free choice of goods and services, supplied by free enterprisers who will cater to him, Dr. Young said.

Businessmen must make up their minds that the United States is literally at war, Dr. Young asserted, and that the whole power of the Nation must be mobilized for victory even at great self-sacrifice.

Power of Natural Science

Dr. Clarence I. Lewis, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, said that natural science is a potent agency through which mankind may reach higher ways of living, and urged increased use of "this powerful instrument" for higher purposes than building machines of destruction.

He said that Americans must take care that natural science is not used "to root out that liberty of thought which has produced natural science itself.

"It is characteristic of our modern temper that we take natural science as a learning for practical use; not as an end in itself or for the mere satisfaction of our intellectual curiosity.

Dr. Lewis said that we should ponder carefully the many ways in which natural science can be used to good advantage and choose the right actions which will bring the best accomplishments about. In the last analysis, he said, there is genuine harmony in natural science which places emphasis on immutable facts and other points of view which would emphasize human initiative, purposes and ideals.

Must Reverse Thought Trends

Speaking on "Thought and Action in Religious Living," Dr. Robert L. Calhoun, Professor of Historical Theology at Yale University, deemed that a revival of "hard reason and rational religion" must take place to halt the primitive thinking throughout the world today.

"Reversal of the present trend of thought," he said, "must come as a result of far-reaching changes in our whole way of life, not simply through theoretic analysis or verbal appeal.

"Those who still retain confidence in reason will inevitably continue to manifest it by persisting in analysis and appeal even while the tide runs the other way. For they still stand committed to the judgment that in the long run thought has efficacy for good."

In a talk on "subversive" effects of today's great cities on urban dwellers, Dr. Ernest W. Burgess, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, recommended "increased social organization and integration to offset the trends of personal isolation, and sophistication," which big city life sometimes fosters.

"Sophistication is the result of a complex of urban experiences. External evidences are the greater attention to dress, to style, to grooming, to make-up, to manners, and to poise. The degree of sophistication varies directly with the size of the city, and by community within the city."

"A significant manifestation of sophistication is the effect of the motion picture to diminish the influence of the family, the church and the neighborhood by drawing the child and adolescent into the Great Society."

Glove Plant Returns $12,500 Public Gift

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 24 (AP)—Twelve years ago, the citizens of Champaign gave Sam Shmikler $12,500 to move his Illinois glove company here from Chicago.

Mr. Shmikler announced today that he was glad he came and is returning the money. He said he would donate $12,500 to local charities.

2 Smart Tricks!
A FIRST COURSE! A MEAL IN ITSELF!
UNDERWOOD BLACK BEAN SOUP
Smart is the hostess who discovers the smooth, rich flavor of Underwood Black Bean Soup. Always correct as a First Course, it is now being served at other times as a satisfying meal in itself. Add a slice of lemon, one of egg, and there's a dish fit for the finest table! Wm. Underwood Co., Watertown, Massachusetts.
● P. S. Mellow and rich is Underwood Purée Mongole that delectable blend of tomatoes, peas and julienned vegetables. Do try it!

Be sure to see the splendid selection of Howard Topcoats
They're all one price
$24.75
Howard Clothes presents George Coulouris in BULLDOG DRUMMOND 6:30 Sunday Nite WOR
You'll Be Satisfied When You Make
Howard..Your Style-Guide
Gloriously new every inch of the way, Howard suits and topcoats are the finest we have ever tailored. In style smartness Howard offers you a feast of fashion ... and this accent on style is more than surface deep. Your own eyes will tell you Howard styles are smart ... beautiful in line and design. What you do not see is the scientific inner construction which retains the smartness of a Howard garment month after month of wear. Care and quality like this go deep ... clear down to the smallest hidden detail in tailoring every Howard garment. But after all, convincing yourself is far better than allowing anyone else to convince you. So why not come to Howard today or tomorrow? We know you'll be satisfied to make Howard your style-guide.
● Howard Suits Topcoats, Tuxedos and Full Dress
One Price Only!
$24.75 ALL ONE PRICE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
NEW HOWARD PAY PLAN
Every responsible man can arrange to buy a complete Howard wardrobe on our dignified budget plan. Select the new clothes you prefer ... pay a little down and divide the balance in weekly or twice monthly installments, over a period of ten weeks. You pay the one and only Howard cash price, plus a dollar service fee.
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New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. ● Brooklyn ... 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St. Ridgewood ... 55-45 Myrtle Ave. ● Jamaica ... 163-20 Jamaica Ave. Flushing ... 39-09 Main Street ● White Plains ... 186 Main Street Newark ... 82 Market Street ● Jersey City ... 320 Central Avenue Paterson ... 160 Market Street ● Philadelphia ... 1215 Market Street 1511 Chestnut Street. 5th and South St. ● Upper Darby, Pa. ... 67 South 69th Street ● Boston ... 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street ● Worcester ... 104 Front Street ● Providence ... 200 Weybosset Street Syracuse ... 325 South Salina Street ● Pittsburgh ... 233 Fifth Avenue ● Chicago ... 222 South State Street 6345 South Halsted Street

Harvard Breaks Old Tradition to Put Football Games on the Air This Fall

Survey Lists Style Trends In Furniture

During the past quarter century the French Provincial style in furniture has come, gone, and come back again, according to a survey conducted by Richardson Wright, editor-in-chief of House and Garden, who will be a featured speaker at the two-day Boston Conference on Distribution which is scheduled to open at the Hotel Statler, Oct. 6, it was announced today.

Spanish furniture rose with the boom of Florida, and expired with the deflation of it, and Italian pieces had their day, but their day ended long since, the survey disclosed. About 100 Boston brides this year not only bought the furniture in establishing their new homes, but also personally selected the stores and styles, the survey showed.

Registration for the Conference —the 13th annual— is today well ahead of that on the corresponding date a year ago, and Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is also director of the Conference, forecasts the largest registration in the history of the Conference.

Interest is running high among businessmen in one of the three major themes for the Conference, "Price Control Under War Emergencies," he said.

One of several important addresses scheduled for the opening session will be the paper by Arthur O. Dietz, President of the Commercial Investment Trust, on "Installment Selling and the Defense Program." In view of the recent Government restrictions placed on this method of buying, Mr. Dietz will discuss the problem brought about by the edict.

After 18 Months of Complete Renovation

They say

You should see it! Nothing like it anywhere Amazing!

"The Most Modern Youth Center in the Country"

The "New" YMCA

316 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, MASS.

OPEN HOUSE ALL NEXT WEEK

Fay

Salvation Army Drive a Success

The Salvation Army announced yesterday at its first weekly report meeting that one-third of the $200,000 required for annual maintenance had already been collected.

Discussing plans for the raising of the remainder of the needed money are (left to right) John E. Wilson, Chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, who presided at the meeting; William G. O'Hare, General Campaign Chairman, and Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, Provincial Executive of the Salvation Army.

President Praises McLellan In Accepting Resignation

President Roosevelt today accepted the resignation of Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the United States District Court of Massachusetts.

In accepting Judge McLellan's resignation, the President expressed "very sincere appreciation of your able and devoted service to the best ideals of the judiciary during the years you have been on the bench."

On the Federal bench nine years, Judge McLellan will leave Sept. 30 to engage in the general practice of law as a partner in the Boston firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley at 1 Federal Street. The Lexington jurist was appointed to the Court by President Hoover to succeed Judge James M. Morton.

At one time considered eligible for a seat on the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, Judge McLellan failed to secure the appointment despite the strong support of James Roosevelt and Joseph B. Kennedy, then Ambassador to England. The justice's former Republican connections were believed to have been the barrier to his promotion.

Taught in Maine

Outstanding as a student of law and legal history, Judge McLellan's early career was closely entwined with the teaching profession. While still studying law in his father's office, Mr. McLellan was appointed an assistant at the high school in his home town, Belfast, Maine. He resigned to devote his time to law, gaining admission to the Maine bar in 1897, but was appointed principal of the high school the same year.

Two years later he resigned as principal, to enter Columbia Law School. While learning at Columbia University, he taught history and government in a Brooklyn evening high school. On graduation from Columbia in 1902, Mr. McLellan was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, becoming associated with Samuel C. Bennett, former dean of Boston University Law School.

About 30 years ago his name was mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the United States Attorney's office in Boston, which he was reportedly refused. His teaching career continues with lectures every other year at Harvard Law School.

Presided at Davis Trial

Judge McLellan presided at the widely publicized trial of Judge J. Warren Davis of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. Judge Davis was charged with obstructing justice in a bankruptcy proceeding.

His most recent and probably his last opinion as a judge of the Federal District Court was given yesterday. He upheld the District Court's jurisdiction over the vessels seized by the United States Maritime Commission. Seizure of three Danish ships in Boston Harbor by the Commission did not divest the Court of control given it by claims filed against the vessels, he ruled. Claims totaling $164,000 were filed against the ships.

Noted for his prolific work, Judge McLellan has also become widely known for the quiet humor that sometimes eases the tenseness of a court trial.

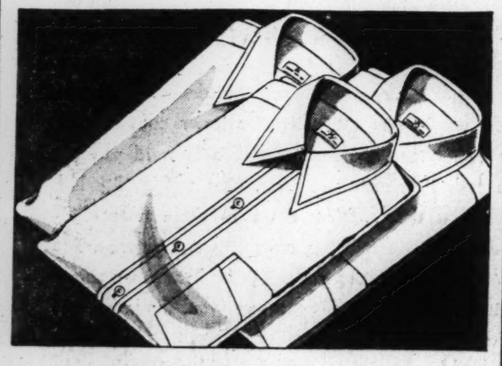
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

IN ANSWER TO CONTINUED REQUESTS!

White Broadcloth Shirts

FOR MEN



WE INTRODUCE a new item at our men's section:—fine sanforized broadcloth shirts, made for us by the Troy Shirtmakers' Guild. These shirts have single-needle workmanship throughout, assuring neat, soft seams.

THE SLEEVES are one piece, shaped coat style, creating a nicely draped arm line.

THE COLLARS carry a special twill lining which holds each collar in place and prevents excessive shrinkage.

OTHER DETAILS include buttonholes of the hand-made type; finest quality ocean pearl buttons; a body design which carries a short yoke, coat type sleeve and a slightly shaped waist for better fit.

3.50

In imported broadcloth, 5.00

Other white broadcloth shirts at 2.50

MAIN FLOOR

University Corporation Votes To Accept Radiocasting Sponsor

Shattering at least a half-century of traditional aloofness to "commercialism," the Harvard University Corporation has voted to accept a sponsor for the radiocasting of its football games this fall, it was announced today.

One of the last among large colleges to abandon the position that sponsored radiocasts bring in "tainted money," Harvard made the decision in response to student agitation, William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director, said today.

Last March 1,052 students—one out of every three in the College —signed a petition asking commercially-sponsored broadcasts.

The Student Council, passing on the request and adding the weight of its approval, pointed out to the College that "the sale of football radiocasting would not be inconsistent" with amateur athletic standards.

To date, no acceptable offers have been received at Harvard, it was learned today. No tobacco or liquor advertising will be permitted according to the Corporation ruling.

Three years ago Harvard was offered $100,000 for radiocasting rights, and refused. A recent offer of $37,500 was not considered acceptable, it is understood.

Last year Harvard admitted an athletic deficit of $40,000. Students urged the College to sell radiocasting rights as a "proper solution to the budget problem."

If no sponsor can be found, the games may go over the air "on sustaining"—i. e. without advertising, a gift of time by the station—it was learned. WBZ, the only station with free time Saturday afternoons, today refused to comment on the proposal.

One obstacle in the path of current negotiations, it is explained, is provided by the wording of advertising contracts signed by the Harvard A. A. News. Clauses in these contracts sometimes prohibit rivals of certain firms from advertising their products at Harvard games, and hence bids from these firms cannot be accepted.

A touch of irony in the Harvard decision is provided by the fact that a few years ago, when Yale sold radiocasting rights, the college on the Charles took the lead (unofficially, of course) in ribbing its rival in New Haven. Harvard boys parodied the last line of the Yale alma mater song until the Blue team was out to win, not ". . . for Country and for Yale," but ". . . for Country and for the Atlantic Refining Company."

Brookline Starts Its New Courthouse

With excavating work complete, construction of the new Brookline Court House on the southerly side of Washington Street, directly opposite the Brookline Public Library, began this week.

Early next June the structure, of red brick, two stories high, with pitched roof of slate, white painted cupola and trim and brick arcaded portico with granite steps in the purest Colonial style, is expected to be completed at a total cost of about $265,000, including the cost of the land.

Striking in its simplicity and classic proportions, the first floor will contain a generous lobby leading directly to the main court room. This room is to be 40 feet by 42 feet and 15 feet high, finished from floor to ceiling in native cherry wood. Also on this floor will be the judge's lobby and offices of the clerk and probation officer.

On the second floor will be two smaller court rooms, with a large law library in the center of the street front. Conference rooms and a juvenile court room will fill the remaining space, while additional conference rooms will be provided in the basement.

The present municipal court is now quartered on the second floor of police headquarters in the town and greatly handicapped by overcrowded conditions.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 25

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WHUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 and 11.72 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).

(15.13mc-11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. c.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; "Jazz Socktett."

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; We Present.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr-acte"; Johnny Long's Orchestra.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6.30, p. m.—Program for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis: Kevin O'Carroll. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views; J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—10:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—10:45 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.39 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First, Second and Third Acts of "Rigoletto," by Jose Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Sir Walter Layton. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Bay State Scouts To Seek $11,500

"Campaign Days are Here Again."

That's the slogan under which Massachusetts Boy Scouts are rallying today, as the Old Colony Council prepares for its 1942 Finance Campaign.

"We need $11,500 to carry on the work of the Council next year," reports Rexford A. Bristol, of Foxboro, General Chairman of the Campaign. The Council has grown in membership during the past year so that at the present time its total, including Cubs, Scouts, and Scouters, exceeds 2,000, which is the all-time high for this Council, he added.

In announcing the dates of the finance campaign as from Oct. 19 to Nov. 9, W. R. Speirs, Scout Executive, pointed out that last summer the Old Colony Council Camp at Bournedale was taxed to capacity. "We had more boys wanting to attend Camp than we could take care of," he said, "and we had to turn away 50 or 60 boys from the Camp."

Basic Wage Study Soon In Printing and Publishing

An industry committee to study the printing and publishing and related graphic arts industry, and recommend a minimum hourly wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, will soon be appointed, it was announced by Leo A. Gleason, New England Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division.

He said that Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator, will announce the members of the committee. Under the terms of the law, the highest minimum which may be made effective is 40 cents an hour.

Quincy Survey Of Police Sought

Stating that it realized the "great exigency that confronts our police department in the ever expanding requiremnts due to the defense emergency," the Quincy Taxpayers Association nevertheless asked Mayor Thomas S. Burgin today to order a complete survey of the City's police department before further steps toward reorganization.

The Association proposal urged the Mayor to appoint, before further action to increase the police department personnel or add to the cost of the department is taken, a survey group to work with himself, the City Council and other organizations. Consultation with experts in police work was also recommended.

Within the past fortnight several promotions among superior officers have been made by Mayor Burgin and the announcement made that additional changes were contemplated, including the establishment of a traffic division.

By a Staff Photographer

Brookline Contralto in Line for Scholarship

Miss Estelle Reemie, Boston University College of Music contralto (fourth from left), is winner of the University's preliminary auditions. She was chosen from among eight contestants to represent B. U. on a nationally famous coast-to-coast radiocast on Sunday night, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, over the NBC network. Miss Reemie is in line to win either a $4,000 or $1,000 scholarship.

Left to right: Vivien, soprano star, and Rosa Linda, pianist, judges in the competition, who appear regularly with an all-girl orchestra. Competitors: Virginia Stanislaus, Wellesley Hills, named alternate for Miss Reemie; Miss Reemie (winner); Catherine Iaconis, Arlington, and Eileen Leary, Springfield, Mass.

N. E. Pact on Unemployment Credits Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 24—The New Hampshire State Federation of Labor at its 40th annual convention held at Keene over the week-end adopted a resolution favoring New Hampshire sponsorship and support of a reciprocal agreement among the New England States providing for the transfer of credits accruing to a worker in one State who becomes employed in another State. Thus employment in four consecutive quarters in any of the New England States will provide full coverage for full compensation for unemployment compensation in any of the States.

Other resolutions adopted at the session call for modernization of the State Labor Department and for amendments to the existing workmen's compensation law to increase protection. The labor organization also called for removal of age limitations on workers during the emergency; aid to British labor; and approval of the Roosevelt policies.

The Week in New Hampshire

Relief Rolls

New Hampshire's relief and public assistance rolls, apart from old age assistance, continue to show decided decreases but old age assistance continues to mount both as to the number being assisted and the amount being expended for this purpose. During the three-month period ending June 30 there was a net decrease of 1,792 in the number of relief and public assistance cases in the State. And the figure as of June 30 of this year represented a decrease of 3,000 from the same time a year ago. During the three-month period ending June 30 of this year total expenditures amounted to $1,094,842 covering assistance to 45,704 cases as compared with expenditures of $1,125,671 to aid 48,758 cases during the same period of 1940. During the first half of 1941 the number of old age assistance cases increased from 6,672 on January 1 to 6,993 as of June 30. Expenditures for old age assistance for the quarter ending June 30 were $467,834, an increase of $101,994 over the same period of 1940.

Real Estate Taxes

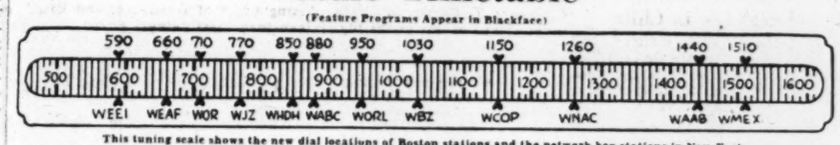
A lot has been said about high real estate tax rates but the records of the New Hampshire State Tax Commission reveal that for 1941 there are many communities in the State not only with relatively low rates but surprising low rates. Approximately a third of the towns in the State have rates under $30 a thousand dollars of valuation and nine towns have rates under $20. And there are two towns with rates of $10 or less a thousand. Hart's Location, an unincorporated place in the White Mountains, takes the low honors with a rate of $4 a thousand. The Town of Munroe has a 1941 rate of $10 a thousand. The Tax Commission's records show that the towns with relatively low rates are scattered throughout the State. In many cases the low rates may be attributed to the large per capita return that the communities receive from the tax on interest and dividends collected in their behalf by the State. The situation in Munroe results from the location there of the huge dam of the New England Power Association.

Model Town

The new model town of Hill continues to grow and the buildings in the odd village of Hill are fast being wrecked to prepare the area for inclusion in the reservoir area of the Franklin Falls Flood Control dam. Today the two villages are in direct contrast. A few homes in the old village are still occupied, but the greater part have either been wrecked, removed, or are awaiting the wrecking crew. The entire village must be vacated.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
2:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and music
3:15	Tenor soloist	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game.	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game.	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	The Town Parade
4:15	R. Maxwell, songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Dodgers baseball game.	The Town Parade
4:30	Army Maneuvers	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Studio talk	Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game.	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Flying Patrol"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Sen. H. H. Burton	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Highway Transportation	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	Political talk	Five Star News
7:30	Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Festival; Orchestra	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Smiley's Ranchboys"
8:00	Grand Central Station; drama	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Voice and organ	Baseball Scores
8:30	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	"Go Get It"; network	Defense Program
8:45				treasure hunt"	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Barry Wood, Al	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30	Goodman Or., Ray	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody"	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Bloch Cho., guests	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album; recordings
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Mayor La Guardia	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	Dance Digest
11:30	Music"; Andy	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Kirk's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells" music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast" music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch" talk	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Hits and Encores	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	String Orchestra
9:15	Popular program	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"590 Presents"	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Letter-Quest"
9:45	Hymn Recital	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Invitation to the Waltz
10:00	K. Norris drama	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Government report	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Famous Fathers"	"Help-Mate," Drama	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Prescott Presents	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Home Forum: talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	News Service
11:15	Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Invitation to the Waltz
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Treasury quiz	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news; farm com-	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ment; orchestra	News Service	We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Andre Kostelanetz Or.
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"; drama	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste"; music	Concert Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and music
3:15	Popular vocalist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and music
3:45	Network talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Dodgers baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Army maneuvers	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	"Consolaire"
4:45	Around the Hub	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Flying Patrol"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; talk	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Studio talk
6:30	Defense Talk	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	"Death Valley Days"	"This Is Judy Jones";	Frank Morgan; guests;	"Rookies," comedy	"Castles in the Air"
8:15	"Death Valley Days"	comedy sketch	M. Wilson's Orchestra.	sketch; orchestra	"Castles in the Air"
8:30	"Archie"; comedy;	University of Chicago's	The Aldrich Family;	J. B. Priestley	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	solos; or.; E. Davis	50th Anniversary	dramatic sketch	"Brazil Presents"	Piano recital
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	News Here and Abroad.	Music Hall; Connie Bos-	"For Your Information"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	Gwen Williams, songs	well, Don Ameche; Jerry	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	Network Sports	Lester, Music Maids,	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	Network Sports	guests, orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	cal Album"; records
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network Sports	Rudy Vallee Show; John	"Parade of the News"	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz;	Network Sports	Barrymore; guests	"Parade of the News"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	questions; answers	"Ahead of Headlines"	"Good Neighbors"; drama	"The Great Gunns";	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"Story Dramas"	and music; speaker	comedy drama	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's orches.	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music"; network	Want	"Viva O'Brien." Inter-	Talk by W. D. Dobbins	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Dance music	Music You Want	views by Ruth Moss.	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; news

"40-Fathom" has 3 meanings

1. A fathom is 6 feet. Hence "40-Fathom" means 240 feet. At this depth are found many of the finest food fish in the world.

2. "40-Fathom" is a trademark. It is the best known brand of fish. It means the pick of the catch.

3. "40-Fathom" means important business for Boston. To the 40-Fathom plants on the Fish Pier and at East Boston, the nineteen 40-Fathom trawlers bring in nearly one hundred million pounds of fresh fish annually. 40-Fathom products are shipped from Boston to every part of the country.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON, MASS.

A Division of General Foods

Showdown by Larger Plants Sought by N. E. Smaller Business Men's Association

Early Clinic Planned to Clear Up the Issue of Defense Orders

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A show-down to find out whether small manufacturers are actually going to get the defense orders promised them was announced here today by Richard C. Cooke, president of the Smaller Business Men's Association of New England.

Mr. Cooke explained that while his organization had heard a lot about government plans to distribute defense business to small concerns, little of this had apparently worked out hereabouts.

"We have decided to hold a fact finding meeting, possibly at Faneuil Hall, where the small man can go and learn for himself whether he can expect to get a defense subcontract," the Smaller Business Men's leader said.

"This meeting will probably be held the latter part of October. Our keynote is action. There will be absolutely no speeches.

"We hope to bring together all possible big companies with prime contracts direct from the government who have subcontracts for parts to give out to the small shops. Also we hope to have on hand all the agencies which can possibly help the small man obtain a government contract.

"Thus we may smoke out the prime contractors and find out whether they really have defense jobs to pass along to the small fellows, or whether they are kidding us."

The event as outlined by Mr. Cooke, who is a business man of Natick, Mass., will be another defense industry "clinic" of the type of those already held at Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I., and Worcester, Mass. This trio was largely staged by the bigger manufacturers.

"We believe that these clinics are very valuable and that there should be more of them," commented Mr. Cooke. "We feel, however, that at the Worcester clinic, the last and the best held in New England, the surface was only scratched.

"We know about the new regulations to aid the small man the Government has put in—about the small manufacturers being perhaps considered in contracts above $50,000, contracts not always being let to the lowest bidder, etc. That has been told us in speeches. But we feel that a meeting like this will bring out whether these plans are merely words or whether they are certainly going into force.

"I have followed up all the new regulations and to my knowledge nothing of what has projected has happened here yet.

"Also after attending the three clinics, together with others of our Association, we have the feeling that we detected signs that many men who came did not get the information they wanted. Many of the things they were interested in were not equipped with the personnel to handle the crowds that eagerly sought data.

"We took action at a meeting of our executive board on Monday night to set up a meeting with the hope of bringing together under one roof all the information possible to help a small man get a government contract.

"We are going to write all the holders of prime contracts we can find, and shall specify very definitely that they are to come only if they have work to subcontract. If a prime contractor has no work available at the moment, we don't want him at this meeting.

"We are not looking for business six months ahead. Our problem is a little more pressing. We have heard a lot of talk. We want to find what business is available right now.

"We don't expect to translate any business into dollars and cents at the end of the day, because we realize that contracts cannot be awarded in 12 hours, but we do hope to make available to the small businessman all the agencies that he needs to reach to get some of this defense business.

"He may contact a prime contractor who wants him to do some work, a question of priorities may arise, and together the two can step over to the Government's priorities man and iron out that issue on the spot. Thus we may speed up the preliminary work of getting a subcontract or a contract direct from the Army or Navy."

Mr. Cooke added that at the board meeting of the Smaller Business Men's Association this week, two small manufacturers recited their experiences in attempting to get a Government contract.

"One man went to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and was told to select certain parts he could make," said the small men's president. "The manufacturer looked over the samples and selected 11. He was told he would have blueprints of them in ten days.

"He waited a month to the day and then received only four of the blueprints he wanted. On calling Newport and the Office of Production Management, he was told that something must be wrong and would be looked into. He hasn't gotten the other seven yet.

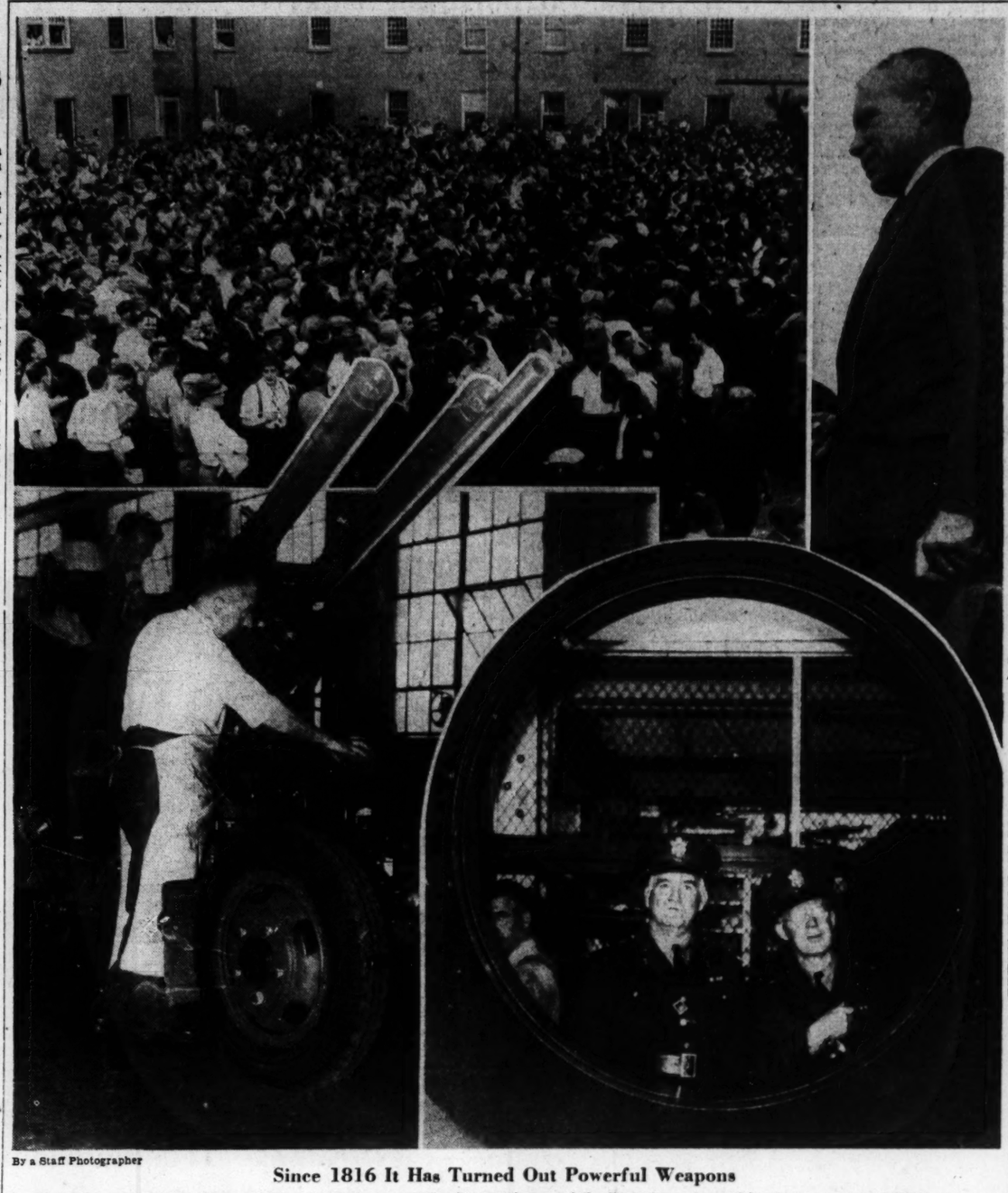
"He feels the Navy is not ready to do business with the small man. If it needed parts so badly, it could get blueprints out in less than a month.

"We came to the conclusion that a fact-finding meeting to learn what all this is about, and not speech making, would be valuable at this time.

"The idea has been discussed with officials of the OPM, and they have agreed to lend their full support and co-operation."

Irrigation in Chile

Irrigation that is claimed will substantially expand the agricultural production of Chile, has been planned by the Republic's Office of Public Works. Construction of a number of canals in agricultural zones is called for with the view of irrigating 568,100 acres. This is expected to enrich the Nation by $7,000,000 annually in increased Chilean farm output. Cost of the project is about $8,500,000.



By a Staff Photographer

Since 1816 It Has Turned Out Powerful Weapons

Top—Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson addressing employees of the Watertown Arsenal in observance of the 125th anniversary of the founding of the plant. Lower left—Skilled workers put finishing touches on 37 mm antiaircraft gun. Lower right—Maj. Gen. Charles T. Harris, Jr. (left), Acting Chief of Ordnance, and Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case, Commanding General of the Arsenal, examine the sleeve of one of the big sixteen-inch coast defense guns.

Watertown Arsenal Adding New Buildings for Record Job

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The great Watertown Arsenal, sprawling for acres along the Charles River, is bursting its bounds.

Newsmen, taken yesterday on the first tour of the plant since the President's visit about a year ago, saw the signs. The barn-like shops with windowed walls are bulging as production soars to record figures, exceeding even the World War effort.

Yesterday's inspection of the plant was arranged in connection with the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Arsenal in 1816. There was a fitting ceremony. There were speeches by Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Army Officials, and the Governor of Massachusetts.

But the most impressive tribute to the plant's important place in the great defense effort was found behind the scenes where skilled workmen dilligently applied themselves to the task of making the weapons of defense.

Watertown Making Decision

Like an earthworm stretching from both ends, the arsenal is reaching out for more room. Already the Metropolitan Parkway along the east end of the plant has been closed to traffic and taken over as a parking area for laborers working on a huge new $1,000,000 warehouse.

Next Monday night residents of Watertown will convene in special Town Meeting to decide what to do about Uncle Sam's request for closing of School Street, That, of course, is only a formality. Plans are already shaping up for construction of a new building across the former thoroughfare, and it is understood that the Government will take over a large factory on the opposite side of School Street now occupied by the Simmons Company.

Efficiency was the impression taken away by this reporter. Standing before a giant 40-foot vertical boring mill with Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case, Commanding Officer of the Arsenal, we saw why it takes two years to make a carriage for the 16-inch guns that bristle along the coastal defenses of the United States.

Even as the giant merry-go-round-like mill turned ponderously at its task of boring a base for one of the 16-inch carriages General Case told how production time had been cut from three years to two by improved methods developed by engineers at this arsenal.

As the inspecting party passed through seemingly endless shops amid the noise of electric drills, the whirr of tremendous planing machines, and the rumble of huge cranes capable of lifting 50 tons, draftsmen could be seen bending over the blue prints only a skip and a jump from the machines doing the actual jobs. There is no time to be lost running between drafting rooms and shops.

Output Practically Doubled

According to General Case the arsenal—one of six in the country—has turned out $25,000,000 of defense materials during the past year, including coast artillery gun carriages, and more recently, antiaircraft gun carriages.

The roll of employees, he said, has expanded from a normal of 800 to 4,400, only 900 below the World War peak. More skilled help is being employed daily, the Gerenal added.

"No production figures," was the General's answer to reporters who asked how many of this gun or that was being turned out. But it was understood that improved machinery and methods had jumped production to an all-time high.

Since the President's visit a year ago this month 1,800 more workers have been enrolled and production, which the Chief Executive termed satisfactory at the time, has practically doubled.

Addressing several hundred of the employees in the quadrangle formed by the four original buildings, Under-Secretary Patterson said that the arsenal has "gone farther with the manufacture of antiaircraft carriages than any other plant in the country.

"Improvements in carriage design made here," Mr. Patterson said, "have affected the range and power of our antiaircraft weapons and our heavy artillery."

The United States and the South American republics, he added, "mean to build a mighty fortress worthy of the continent it is designed to defend."

Saturday Sees Boston Launchings

Symbolic of the fast growing United States Navy, two new destroyers which have been built at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown will go down the ways in a double launching ceremony Saturday. Yesterday, the battleship Massachusetts, mightiest floating fortress in this country and fourth capital ship to be launched by the Navy within a year, hit the waves at Fore River shipyards.

The two warships to be christened at the Charlestown yard are the Cowie and the Knight. Both vessels were authorized by Congress, July 19, 1940. After being launched, they will be towed to near-by docks for fitting and the keels of two more destroyers will be laid immediately on the same cradles.

Miss Elizabeth H. Royal of Arlington Ridge, Va., daughter of Capt. Forrest B. Royal, now on duty in the Office of Naval Operations at Washington, has been designated sponsor for the Knight. The ship is named in honor of Miss Royal's grandfather, former Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet during the World War.

The Cowie will be christened by Mrs. Ethel Cowie Robinson, wife of Capt. Clyde R. Robinson, in honor of her father, the late Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, former Navy Paymaster and chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Ford Hall Forum Shifts Residence

Nationally famous Ford Hall Forum will keep its name but change its residence on Oct. 19 when the 34th season opens at John Hancock Hall, in the John Hancock Insurance Company Building, 90 St. James Avenue.

Taking over of the Ford Building on Beacon Street by the State forced the Forum to obtain new quarters. Although the Directors lament loss of the traditional meeting place they feel compensated in that the new hall has a beautiful organ, provides a better seating arrangement and has better acoustics than the former meeting place.

Edwards Scouts Will Arrange Billeting of Maneuver Troops

Defense News in Brief

Advance Guard Ready — The Yankee Division's "advance men" will leave Camp Edwards tomorrow to pick billeting areas for the outfit's one-night stands on the 925-mile trek to the Carolina First Army maneuvers, it is announced today. The 39 officers and 85 enlisted men will travel two routes to arrange for three overnight stops, one group covering Westport, Conn., Belair, Md., and Camp Lee, Va., and the other Peekskill, N. Y., Hanover, Md., and Farmsville, Va. The billeting details must pick camp space for 16,000 troops and thousands of vehicles as well as arrange for food, fresh milk, drinking water, and fuel. At each area, a detail will be left behind to "greet" the incoming soldiers.

Devens Troops Prepare—The first large-scale exodus of troops from Fort Devens bound for the maneuver area in the Carolinas will get under way this coming week end when the 101st Cavalry and the 366th Infantry regiments pull out of camp Sunday. First large units of the First Division are scheduled to leave Oct. 13.

Bundles for Britain—An unusual exhibit of more than 1,000 European religious art works now in the United States for safe keeping will be placed on public display in Boston Sept. 30, at 216 Boylston Street. The exhibit will be under the joint auspices of the United States Navy Relief and the Boston branch of Bundles for Britain and will continue through Oct. 14. Included in the display will be the Howard Kingsley masterpiece "The Lord's Last Supper," made up of more than 21,000 individual pieces of mother-of-pearl; an ancient Hebrew prayer book, unearthed in Damascus during the recent hostilities there, and the Tissot collection of water colors of the Holy Land. Also included is the famous huge reproduction in olive wood of St. Peter's Cathedral brought to the United States to avoid bomb damage in Rome.

Mrs. William T. Tarrant, wife of Rear-Admiral Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, represents the Navy Relief Society in arranging the exhibition, assisted by Capt. Herbert Dumstrey, Chaplain of the Boston Navy Yard, at Charlestown. Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, and Mrs. Sidney Winslow are representing Bundles for Britain.

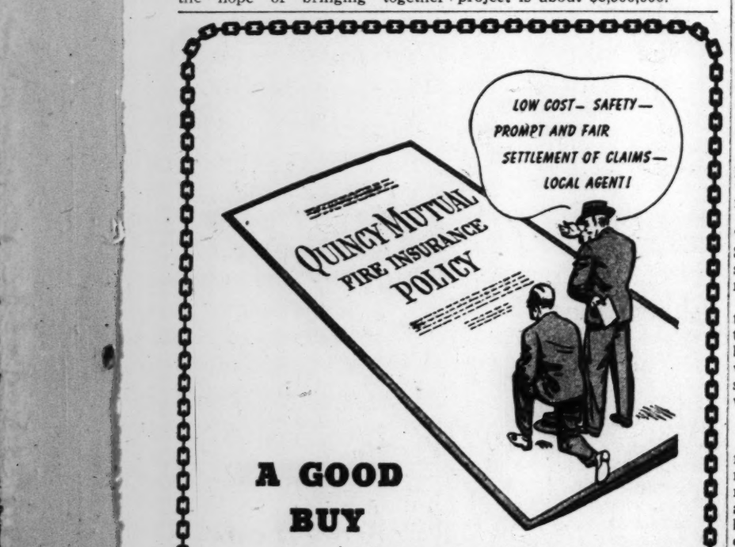
Norwood Air Raid—Zooming planes, bursting bombs, and crackling antiaircraft guns will notify the townspeople of Norwood tonight that an air raid is under way. The air "blitz" will be staged by the Norwood Civil Defense group under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Chief Pilot Joseph Garside of the Wiggin Airway will dispatch planes over the Town from the Norwood airport. After the "raid" a mass meeting will be held at the Norwood Armory by the local Committee on Public Safety.

Springfield Day at Edwards—A large delegation of parents and friends of Springfield, Mass., soldiers were guests of the 104th infantry, a western Massachusetts regiment, today. Headed by Mayor Roger W. Putnam, the visitors arrived at 11:30 a. m. by special train. They were taken immediately to various company mess halls of the 104th for luncheon. A special training exercise carried out by the First Battalion and a regimental review were principal events scheduled.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

THE NEW FEDERAL LAW
EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1st
imposes a tax of 10% on
Jewelry Silverware
Furs Perfumes Cosmetics

(Purchases made prior to that date, are not subject to tax)



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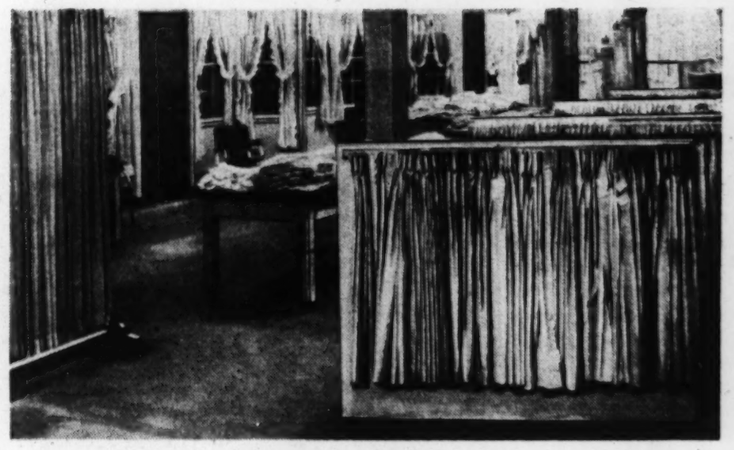

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is quicker, pleasanter, more satisfactory than ever . . . in Jordan's Modernized Curtain and Drapery Department

Your Fall re-decorating comes far easier in Jordan's modernized curtain and drapery department. Everything is planned from YOUR point of view. You shop leisurely, in a well-lighted, airy, roomy department. Newest displays let you see a score of curtains at a glance . . . and even if you looked at all of Jordan's 500 styles you could do it in a few moments! Likewise you can easily find what you want among Jordan's convenient display racks of over 150 draperies . . . and 100,000 yards of decorative fabrics. You will find more salespeople ready to help you . . . and our on-the-spot stockrooms assure you of quick service. Shop Jordan's . . . see our larger assortments of the season's most fashion-correct merchandise for your home.

JORDAN'S MODERNIZED CURTAIN AND DRAPERY DEPARTMENTS—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Invasion by Britain: Many Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—In view of the impatience generally expressed in Britain over the Government's failure hitherto to take advantage of Russian resistance to the Nazis by creating a diversion in the West—an impatience voiced only recently in the editorial columns of The Times—much speculation has been aroused by an exclusive article on the subject in a London evening paper by no less a person than War Minister David Margesson himself.

What caused the Minister to seek to guide public opinion by an exclusive contribution to a newspaper?

The effect of the article seemed to be to discount the likelihood of Britain's attempting an immediate attack on Germany from the West.

At the same time, others read into Captain Margesson's words a hint that Britain is gathering itself for such action.

"Enemy to Find Out"

Speaking of the forces needed to guard against eventualities, he said: "We shall keep here no more—but no less than needed. I leave the enemy to find out, as he will find out by unpleasant experience, what we shall do with the surplus."

The nearest approach to elaboration on the last observation was "the quicker we get the hammers, the harder we shall hit."

Meanwhile the public here feels that the Germans are advancing upon their objectives in Russia faster than winter is advancing upon them, and that what was hailed as a golden opportunity to make the Nazis fight on two fronts may pass if something ambitious isn't undertaken soon to strengthen the Soviet's hand.

Nazi Forces Scattered

The Germans, it is generally believed, have substantially reduced their military forces in the occupied countries. It is said that they have only about 25 divisions available in these regions, and that only one or two of them are full armored formations.

Yet 25 Nazi divisions means somewhere around 500,000 men, while to land only one British armored division on the continental coast guarded by mines, guns, airplanes, submarines, surface craft, and troops would involve the diversion of a very considerable number of ships from the vital work of maintaining the fullest possible flow of supplies from the United States, Canada, and various other parts of the Empire to Britain, Russia, and the Middle East.

Moreover, although American help in the shape of warplanes and other armaments is beginning to flow to this country, it is a mere trickle compared with what it is expected to be later. In two years, for example, the United States has provided Britain with no more planes than the factories here can turn out in a few weeks.

Heavy Lag in Production

American manufacturers, too, have not yet been able to bridge the time lag between designers' drawing board and flying field, which makes some of the planes almost out of date before they come into action.

As far back as July last year Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced that America was going to turn out 300 planes a week by the beginning of January, 1941. In actual fact by January Britain had only received a total of 424 craft.

About the same time William S. Knudsen, Director of the United States Office of Production Management, declared that America could manufacture 33,000 planes by July, 1942, and that the British Empire's share would be 1,400 a month.

However, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, announced Aug. 15 that "altogether 2,200 aircraft have been received from America, of which about 1,200 have been put to use."

This announcement was followed by President Roosevelt's recent disclosure that America's total monthly output of antiaircraft guns—a far simpler manufacturing proposition than airplanes—was 69 and of antitank guns, 72.

Top Gear Seen Soon

It is not doubted here that ultimately American production will get into top gear, but at its present rate it may well cause the British authorities to hesitate a large-scale invasion of the continent.

The British people are more impressed by the Knudsen announcement that a record of 1854 military aircraft had actually been produced by American manufacturers in August, an increase of 354 over July's figure than by the news that a proportion of the new four-engined flying fortresses are to come to Britain.

However, millions of men are under arms in this country, several armored divisions are trained and equipped sufficiently to do a fine job in action if only a foothold could be obtained in Western Europe. Moreover there is no reason to doubt that the RAF could establish local sky superiority to cover a landing.

Reduction in Garrisons

If, as reported, the Germans have drastically reduced their garrisons in the occupied countries to second-line infantry, the Nazi High Command has obviously satisfied itself that the British cannot take any offensive action yet on a scale that would exercise a significant influence on the course of events in the East.

The Germans themselves have admitted that the present air establishment in the West does not permit heavy operations against Britain. There may be relatively undefended airdromes in Norway, France, Belgium, and Holland which the British could attempt to seize with good prospects of success if they are ready for such undertaking with parachutists and airborne infantry.

Norway in particular seems open to attack. Perhaps this is why the Germans recently stressed Norway's "invulnerability." They boast that Norway is invasion-proof now that the "Falkenhorst Line" is completed between Kristiansand and Trondheim.

Observers in Stockholm said however, that a landing on the Norwegian coast is quite feasible and that the number of Nazi defenders immediately available is fewer than 100,000.

Landings Possible

It is pointed out that the Nazi announcements may have been made in an attempt to convince the restive Norwegians that they cannot expect help from Britain.

British military authorities base their own defense plans on the assumption that the Germans with their limited naval resources may be able to effect a landing here though destined for subsequent destruction. It is therefore a fair inference that the same authorities believe that the British could land on the Continent where the possibilities of surprise are multiplied by the length of the coast line.

So it is deduced either that the British feel they cannot spare enough men to consolidate a position thus gained, or that they cannot command enough shipping for base transport problems.

Shifting a whole armored division overseas is a prodigious operation. The alternative mode of attack is obviously to make harassing raids, probing for weak spots and exploiting them to the utmost.

Wavell Confers With Auchinleck

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 24

It was officially disclosed that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commanders of the Middle East and India, recently conferred on defense problems in view of the latest Russian developments.

Sir Archibald now has returned to India.

Sir Claude went aboard an American freighter discharging a lend-lease cargo at an Egyptian port during a week-end visit to the Suez Canal zone, it was also disclosed.

Where Russians and Germans Are in Tense Conflict

International

Advance of Soviet Troops Shown in Actual Battle Scene

Somewhere along the vast 1,600-mile front this view of battle action is recorded by a cameraman who was himself in danger. Behind the Soviet tanks are Red Army troops, taking partial shelter from German missiles in the lee of the metal war machines. In the distance can be seen the smoke arising from bursting shells. This is one of the few war pictures which gives the impression of troops actually engaging the enemy, although the Nazi troops are unseen in the distance.

Soviets Push Attack on Two Fronts

SOFIA, Sept. 24 (AP)—Bulgaria does not intend to enter the war against Soviet Russia or break off relations with Moscow, Peter Gabrovsky, Minister of the Interior, told foreign correspondents today.

In denial of reports published abroad, the Minister said there had been no general mobilization of Bulgaria's armed forces. He also denied there had been any declaration of martial law.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Sept. 24

The RAF was officially announced for the first time today to have taken part in the fighting on the Russo-German front as Russian troops on the Leningrad and Central sectors counterattacked in an attempt to relieve the pressure of the menacing Nazi drive into the Ukraine.

But official Moscow showed concern over the dark picture of continued German advances in the Ukraine.

From the Arctic to the Baltic Soviet forces were attacking with accounts of successes coming in, particularly around Leningrad, where a continuing drive was declared to have resulted in 50,000 Germans killed, wounded, and captured.

The early morning Soviet communiqué announced that in the west, above Smolensk, two regiments of a German division were defeated and their remnants thrown back across the Dvina River.

In the Murmansk area of the far northern front, front line dispatches said the third German mountain infantry division was in disorderly retreat. This was believed to have eased somewhat the developing Nazi threat to Russia's big Arctic port.

RAF Begins Action in Russia

Allied aid for the beleaguered Soviets meanwhile took tangible form with the announcement by the British Air Ministry today that the RAF has gone into action at the side of the Russians on the eastern front and that in its first engagements one squadron has destroyed seven German Messerschimitt planes with the loss of only one fighter.

Even so the Russians admitted the menace in the south. A Berlin declaration that four Russian armies had been encircled east of captured Kiev was officially denied here today.

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, made the denial at a press conference, but frankly expressed concern at the possibilities of the German drive toward the Donets Basin and the key cities of Kharkov and Rostov.

Threat to Industrial Output

Success of the German thrust, he said, would reduce Russian industrial capacity and provide a jumping-off point for an offensive against the Caucasian petroleum fields—which supply nine tenths of the U. S. S. R.'s ordinary oil needs—and the British-Russian supply route through Iran.

On the southern flank, Red Star reported heavy fighting for point "N," near Kherson, on the Dnieper near the Black Sea between Odessa and the gateway to the Crimea. The Russians are defending strongly fortified positions against German assaults, it said.

On one unspecified front, the Germans were acknowledged to have penetrated the Russian line. These reports, however, declared reinforcements were rushed up and the invaders were thrown back after a day-long battle, having lost 1,500 in killed.

Russian Forces Divided

According to the Nazi High Command, Russian forces east of Kiev have been divided into two closely encircled groups and are being further decimated by German armies closing the jaws of these traps.

The High Command also reported that the Air Force made effective night attacks on military objectives both at Moscow and Leningrad.

In a continuation of the Air Force attacks on Russian warships on both the Black and Baltic Seas, the Berlin war bulletin said hits were scored on battleships and a destroyer in the waters off Kronstadt, the Soviet naval base guarding the water approach to Leningrad.

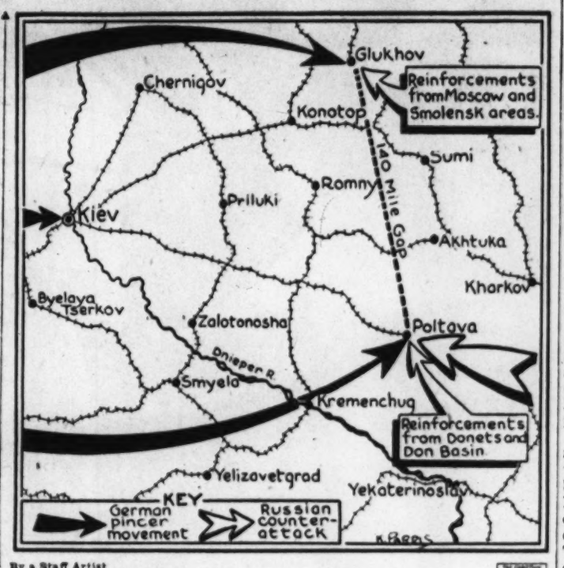
Attacks on Battleships

Other German sources said that the 23,606-ton Russian battleship Marat was left in a sinking condition in the Gulf of Finland. (The Marat is of the same class as the battleship Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia (October Revolution) which the Germans reported as having been hit in bombing attacks. Both have normal crews of 1,125 men.)

The Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia, her bow submerged, was said also to be lying in a harbor on the Gulf of Finland.

An unidentified Soviet battleship and another warship were said to have turned their guns on German positions outside Leningrad yesterday. Heavy German batteries answered so effetciveiy, these reports said, that both Soviet ships ceaseo firing.

Another warship of the Red Fleet was said to have been set afire and left unmaneuverable two days ago when it tried to approach German coastal batteries set up on Oesel, newly-captured fortified island guarding the entrance to the Finnish Gulf.



By a Staff Artist

Area of Action in the Ukraine

Heavy black arrows on map show two arms of German trap east of Ukrainian Capital of Kiev. At the eastern end of the trap there is believed to be a gap about 140 miles in length through which the Russians are now attempting to set up contact with the city of Kharkov.

Can Soviet Escape Kiev Net? Big Gap Reported Still Open

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Berlin's claim of the destruction of 50 Soviet divisions trapped east of Kiev must be accepted with caution. Russian, British and even German battle bulletins indicate there is still a wide gap through which much of the retreating Red force could escape eastward to fight again.

The Russians have been making counterattacks on both flanks of a Nazi effort to expand the Kiev pocket eastward toward Kharkov. While the Germans say the attacks have been repulsed, London appears more optimistic over Russian chances of reducing the scope of the Red Army disaster in the Kiev area, and of halting the Nazi push toward Kharkov.

So far as the situation can be mapped from the meager reports, the Germans have lashed eastward both north and south from the Kiev pocket. One drive was directed toward Kharkov from Poltava, captured by the Nazis last week. The other, the northern one, has gained another 70 miles eastward of the Konotop-Romen (Romny) Sector.

Railroad and Highway

London notes a Russian counter-attack on that northern Nazi column at Glukhov. Coupled with the Red counterattack in the Poltava region, this indicates that the 100-mile span between Poltava and Glukhov is open still for Russian retirement from the pocket to form a new front for defense of Kharkov.

The importance of that is doubled by the fact that virtually midway of the Poltava-Glukhov gap run the only railroad and highway connections still available to the Russians for withdrawal from the Kiev pocket. Gadyach to the west and Akhtirka to the east were connected by rail not long ago across two tributaries of the Dnieper. That is a vital connection that still could save the bulk of the Russian forces retreating from the Kiev Front.

Assuming that the Poltava and Glukhov counterattacks mean that heavy Red reinforcements have been hurried to block the road to Kharkov from both Moscow and the Smolensk sector in the north and from the lower Donets and Don positions in the south, a northwest battle line in good defensible terrain may be taking shape.

Several minor rivers drain the Poltava-Glukhov sector, flowing generally south and southwestward into the Dnieper below Kiev. Rugged, rolling ground, much of it now a sea of mud due to September rains, characterizes this 100-mile span, affording successive water-fronted lines of resistance.

Serbs Attack Croat Soldiers; Tension Rising in Yugoslavia

ZAGREB, Croatia, Sept. 24 (AP)—Ninety-eight Croat soldiers and six officers have been killed by Serbian outlaws who defied an ultimatum by the German-controlled government of Serbia to come out of their mountain hideouts willingly or be bombed out, it was learned yesterday.

News of these disorders in dismembered Yugoslavia came after disclosure of the execution of 50 persons in Croatia as so-called instigators of a strange "long-distance-call bombing" of the Zagreb Telephone Exchange.

In Serbia, tension was mounting as a result of the continuing disorders.

The ultimatum to the outlaws known as Cetnici was issued by Field Marshal Milan Neditch, the Serbian Premier, who told them refusal to surrender might mean civil war.

Instead of complying, more Serbs were reported streaming to the mountains to join the Cetnici.

New Ultimatum Reported

German occupying forces, according to informants here, sent another ultimatum to the Serbs, indicating their intention to take a hand in quelling the uprisings.

It was recalled here that the new Serbian regime has been permitted to build a small army of undisclosed strength.

Some well-posted quarters here believed that Marshal Neditch, in co-operation with the Germans, now would order his troops to move against the Cetnici.

The bands are causing the authorities trouble through resistance and nightly forays from mountain fastnesses.

In Croatia, meanwhile, the Government's announcement of the execution of the 50 persons accused of the Telephone Exchange bombing was followed by the reported killing of four Croatian Ustachis by Italians near Mostar.

Big List of Executions

The Ustachis, members of the Croatian official party, were shot as they emerged from a forest near Mostar, which is under Italian rule, accounts received here said.

The 50 executed persons, described by the Ministry of the Interior as Jews and Communists, were court-martialed and their capital sentences carried out Sept. 19.

It also was announced that two members of the official Ustachi assault squads of Ante Pavelitch, Chief of Croatia, had been court-martialed and shot for "despotically murdering and robbing Serbs."

Pavelitch ordered confiscation of all property of the Serb School Foundation, the Serb High School and the Serb Seminary for priests in Croatia, and also two privately-owned summer resorts at Krapina and Stubica, near Zagreb.

All excursions in the nightborhood of Zagreb were forbidden.

'Communists' Jailed

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 24 (AP)—A military court at Perigueux, southwestern France, yesterday sentenced 23 persons described as Communists to prison terms ranging from one year to life.

One, whose name was not given, was listed as a former editor of the Paris Communist newspaper L'Humanite.

Britain Cancels Passage of Swiss Plant Materials

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that Britain no longer could continue the limited facilities which heretofore have accorded passage of material for Switzerland's industry through the sea blockade and across enemy territory.

A statement said the action was taken because of the terms of a recent commercial agreement between Switzerland and Germany.

It said that the British Government appreciated the difficulties of the position of Switzerland, a land-locked neutral, and would continue to give facilities within limits for imports of foodstuffs and other goods for strictly domestic consumption.

Agreement Is Reached In Plainville Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Defense mediation board officials announced today that an agreement had been reached early today for settlement of the strike which has closed the Plainville, Conn., plant of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation since last Friday.

Belgians Hostages

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP)—The newspaper Brüsseler Zeitung reported yesterday that 25 hostages arrested at Tournai, Belgium, would be "retained unless the assassins (of two German policemen) were found within 10 days."

The Brussels newspaper based its report on an order by Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, Military Commander for Belgium, which added, "in the future at least five hostages are to be summarily executed in further attacks on German police defense forces. All political prisoners in Belgium will in the future be considered hostages."

President's Cow Gets Into Court

CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—A dispute over a cow given to President Roosevelt by Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, reached court yesterday in the form of dispossess proceedings against William Weisner, superintendent of the herd on Mr. Flynn's farm in Putnam County.

Mr. Weisner's attorney, James Dempsey, said his client remonstrated when Mr. Flynn selected the best cow in the herd to go to the President's Hyde Park estate, and as a result was discharged by the Democratic Chairman.

A jury, selected Sept. 22, was told by Mr. Dempsey that Mr. Weisner held a contract giving him the right to retain the proceeds from all milk sold after provision was made for the farm's needs.

Mr. Flynn's attorney, former Supreme Court Justice John E. Mack, who placed Mr. Roosevelt's name in nomination at the 1932 Chicago convention, contended that Mr. Weisner was merely an employee, had no contract and must leave the Flynn farm—the rest of the herd has been sold.

King George Honors Churchill

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP) — King George VI has appointed Prime Minister Churchill to the ancient office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, giving him among other things exclusive rights to "the flotsam and jetsam" within the jurisdiction of the ports.

The non-paying office, held heretofore by 157 British Princes, Dukes, Admirals and Prime Ministers in its long history, is rated a high honor.

It was said that the appointment, in succession to the late Marquis of Willingdon, was the King's own idea as a mark of his appreciation for the Prime Minister's services.

The Cinque Ports originally were Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich—but were increased to seven by the addition of Winchelsea and Rye.

Mr. Churchill's only duty will be chairmanship of the Dover board.

He will have to pay taxes on the Lord Warden's residence, Walmer Castle, near Dover—but there is scant possibility he ever will occupy it because it has been open to the public since 1905.

Mr. Churchill will be entitled to fly his own standard—blue and yellow quartered with arms of the Cinque Ports—from Walmer Castle.

Barons of the Cinque Ports in the Middle Ages were charged with maintaining a fleet to keep the narrow seas free of enemy ships.

Rescuers Busy In Texas Storm

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 24 (AP)—Relief workers and rescue squads were busy today in this largest Texan city following the surprise visitation yesterday of a hurricane that did millions of dollars worth of damage and resulted in three fatalities.

The storm today moved toward a sector between Nacogdoches, Texas., and Shreveport, La., but its velocity was diminishing from that of 60 to 77-miles-an-hour which buffeted Houston.

The city, caught unaware after the Weather Bureau predicted it was safe, was without electric power in some sections and had a low-water pressure.

Only one steam-operated pumping plant was able to function. Others, electrically operated, shut down when the current went off. They expected to resume service soon.

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Charles of the Ritz suggests this easy-to-keep new short hairstyle now, when there's so little time to "fuss" with your hair. The hair is cut a bit longer in the "Plume Wave" than in the summer "Feather Trim", allowing for more flexibility in handling. Once styled to suit your features, you can comb it any number of ways. Sculptured in "shell" swirls, your hair will look sleek and well-groomed always

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, BOSTON

Russians Need Supplies, Not Men, From India

Empire forces from India playing leading roles in various fronts of war against Axis.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24 — Russo-British military dispositions in Iran focus attention here on the future role to be played in this theater of war by the Indian Army of which Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell has been Commander in Chief since July.

Everything points to this role being a purely defensive one for at least some months to come. For although Iran provides a direct overland route into Russia, it is supplies, not men, that the Russians desire to see coming in trucks along the single-track railroad connecting them with the Persian Gulf.

The Soviets have enormous quantities of men. But they have been compelled to forfeit a prodigious amount of supplies, while fighting constantly on the retreat.

Iron Resources Depleted

Their biggest aluminum producing plant is now in territory which the Germans hold. They have probably lost nearly 50 per cent of their iron ore resources. And they can do with every item of material aid Britain and the United States can send.

The gauge of the Trans-Iranian railway, one section of which was built by British engineers, happens to be same guage as that used in the United Kingdom. British rolling stock, therefore, fits it and the Allies' concern in these regions now is to send along it everything they possibly can to help the Russians hold out, at the same time working on roads and railway to improve northward communications generally.

Transit Lines Safeguarded

The immediate job of General Wavell's Army in Iran therefore is clearly indicated as one of helping safeguard these lines of communication, while the pool of Allied man power—at its deepest in India—is steadily augmented to take care of any eventualities, offensive or defensive, in North Africa.

It is further to consolidate its position against any move the Nazis might in time find themselves in position to make through Turkey or Caucasia.

The Indian Army, therefore, is being raised to a strength exceeding the 985,000 it reached during the World War when 552,000 Indian soldiers went overseas. Already Indian Secretary Leopold Amery has been able to announce that the peacetime Indian Army of some 260,000 has been increased to nearly 1,000,000—every man a volunteer.

Troops Meet Test

Indian soldiers have already distinguished themselves in Abyssinia, Libya, Syria and North Africa. The proud traditions of the past have been brilliantly upheld by the bearded Sikhs, whose names always include the word Singh, meaning "Lion." There are also those other plainsmen, the Rajputs, the Mahrattas, the Punjabis, and the Jats and the sturdy hillmen—the Gurkhas, the Garwhalis, the Pathans, and the Dogras.

The tradition of the Army has been built up with the Indians under command of white commissioned officers, and with the proportion of two Indian battalions to one British in each brigade. But the trend in recent years has been to train more and more Indian officers.

These Indian officers are trained at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. There are now also emergency training schools at Mhow and Bangalore. Present plans provide for commissioning Indian officers at a rate of more than 1,000 a year, and Indians and British cadets go through courses of instruction together.

As part of a great expansion scheme new battalions are forthcoming as the result of the voluntary conversion of the Indian Territorial Force into regular units. More than 75 per cent of the old Territorials volunteered for full service with the British South African and Australian Imperial forces.

Under the conversion scheme it is reported that representatives of special castes and creeds are being assembled into distinctive units. For example, the Mazhbis and Randassias, subcastes of the Sikh community, are being recruited for a battalion of their own, and the Mahars are to constitute the first battalion of the Mahar Regiment.

Eye on Two Fronts

In the present war Indian military dispositions have been made with en eye upon two fronts. Powerful Imperial forces, including Indian troops, occupy key positions in Burma and Malaya to deal with any direct threat from the east, and the land approaches from the west to India and from the east to Egypt are guarded by the Empire's Middle Eastern Army which contains many Indian soldiers.

Today a proportion of these Indian troops, allying a natural fighting aptitude to the needs of mechanized warfare, stand at the bridgehead into Europe where the East and West join hands.

They are helping to defend Syria, and to buttress the stability of Turkey which is now under renewed Nazi pressure. They are assisting in keeping open lines of communication not only to Russia but also to Indian ports on the Arabian Sea.

One of the great objects aimed at by the Imperial General Staff is known to be to render the Empire's armies of the Middle and Far East independent of supplies from Britain.

American Vehicles Used

British, American, and Australian resources are available to meet the requirements that India itself cannot yet meet, and the Indians in their recent successful operations have been using large numbers of American vehicles of one sort and another, which have given good performances under exceedingly trying climatic and topographical conditions.

At present, Indians in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Egypt are sentinels on one of the main corridors for commercial and political activity to India.

Thus it is now clear that General Wavell's transference from the Middle East to take command of the Army in India was dictated by the fact that events in the Eastern Mediterranean were seen to thrust new obligations upon India.

Quality And Quantity

The presence of Indians in company with the forces from other parts of the Empire and from countries under Axis domination strengthen immeasurably a defense line which now runs from Tobruk across Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, and Iran with backing of Saudi Arabia and other friendly Moslem territories.

Hitherto the Indian Army has been renowned for quality, not quantity. Today, however, the authorities are drawing deeper than ever upon the well-nigh bottomless well of Indian man power. The latest census showed an Indian population of 389,000,000.

The mechanization of modern warfare makes it possible to call on vast numbers of Indians who, though they may not be of fighting stock, are able to render valuable service as technicians.

Indian formations are now among the most seasoned and experienced of the Imperial forces and the country's industrial machine is being geared up for its enormous task with backing of Empire resources elsewhere in the Far East.

It is to co-ordinate these that the Eastern Group Council sits permanently at Delhi.

Air Force Expanded

As the Indian Army has been expanded so has the Indian Air Force which came into being only nine years ago. In 1939 it consisted of one squadron of three flights—or nine frontline planes—trained for Army co-operation and its personnel comprised 16 officers, 152 air ratings, and 243 in other ranks.

The flying personnel was entirely Indian, the officers being trained at the RAF Cadet College at Cranwell and at an RAF training school in Egypt, and aircraftmen are undergoing instruction at the RAF depot at Karachi.

This has been multiplied by now and the Indian Air Force is becoming a valuable adjunct of the Royal Air Force which is ready to open a winged umbrella over Indian forces in Iran and elsewhere.

Wide World

Indians Bolster Singapore Defenses

These hardy fighting men from Nepal are part of the large forces from India which are being trained rapidly for modern warfare in the defense of Britain. The troops are shown as they debark at Singapore. Nepal is on the southern slope of the Himalayan Mountains.

Postwar Trek To New World Is Thought Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Plans for evacuating British children to Canada and the United States have been halted—at least for the present—but will form the groundwork for a program in the Dominions to care for orphans when war is over, according to Geoffrey Shakespeare, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Mr. Shakespeare, who initiated the original evacuation plan, and who is visiting Canada, stated here recently that he felt that the evacuation plans would lead to a "well-balanced" system of overseas settlement in postwar days.

Many of the children on this side will form such an attachment to the people and the country that, when they return to Britain, they will bring their parents back with them to settle in the New World.

Thanks to Parents

Mr. Shakespeare expressed the thanks of British parents to families in North America who are looking after their children. He is going soon to New York to meet Marshall Field, Chairman of the United States Children's Committee, and will visit Canadian welfare authorities in all the provincial capitals of this country.

Deep regret that the sinking of two ships carrying children to this side had ruined plans for a much larger migration of young people from the "blitzed" areas was expressed by the Parliamentary Under Secretary. Nearly 70 children were lost when the City of Benares was torpedoed. The 321 children aboard the Volendam, which also was sunk, were rescued and brought back to England, but these two disasters put an end to the plan.

There are about 1,500 children in Canada and about 800 in the United States who came out under the reception scheme and who are under the care of welfare authorities in these countries. All these children—with the exception possibly of only 1 per cent—are from the homes of working-class people. In addition to this, he estimated, that there are 4,500 children in Canada and 2,000 in the United States who were brought out under private arrangements, without Government assistance.

Mr. Shakespeare dealt particularly with the condition of British children in this country.

Letters received by parents in Britain showed, he said, that those who had come over to Canada and the United States were very much improved. They are well and happy.

Only One Problem

In his tour of this country, Mr. Shakespeare said he wished to meet and thank welfare authorities who had been looking after the children and to see as many as possible of the children themselves.

The only "problems" he had to discuss on his visit were those which arose in families where children were growing up. Some boys thought it was time they joined the armed forces and wanted to get back to Britain to get into uniform and fight.

Canadian Government Charged With Indifference to Labor

CALGARY, Sept. 24 (CP)—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada yesterday approved a resolution criticizing the Dominion Government "for their apparent indifference to the wishes and desires of the workers and their refusal to take the working people of Canada into their confidence. . . ."

The resolution was submitted to the 57th annual convention by the International Association of Machinists and was passed after considerable debate during which Ernest Ingles, London, Ont., international organizer for electrical workers in Canada, charged the Government "through its Department of Labor is interested definitely in splitting the international movement. . . ."

The Congress rejected resolutions calling for equal conscription of wealth and manpower.

The Congress reaffirmed its 1940 policy, which was "that there will be an equitable contribution on the part of capital comparable to that of the sacrifice of human life."

John Bruce, Toronto, organizer of the plumbers' organization, said the Congress desires to cooperate to the fullest in efforts of the Government and in work of other countries in the war effort but that except for one or two instances labor was not called upon.

Delegates instructed the executive by resolution to urge enlargement of the Federal Order-in-Council 4,758 so as to compel employers to carry on both the employers' and employees' payments to pension funds while employees are serving in the armed forces.

Another resolution recommended to the Federal Government that rates of pay for civilian skilled maintenance men in war work be kept more in line with prevailing rates in respective territories as set through union agreements.

Delegates also approved a motion protesting the "apparent failure of the Dominion Government to satisfactorily protect the right of collective bargaining and the workers' right to organize freely into unions of their own choosing."

The Congress reiterated its stand on old age pensions which calls for reduction in the age limit from 75 to 65, increase in payments and incorporation of a retirement scheme.

Another resolution suggested to the Federal Government that a direct representative of organized labor be appointed to the Control Board of War Industry.

Representation of labor and the setting up of proper machinery to draw a definite program for postwar planning and rehabilitation of manpower also was suggested by resolution.

A resolution was passed urging that members of the armed forces be retained on the Government payroll following the war until they obtain employment.

During the debate on the resolution criticizing the Dominion Government, Dewar Ferguson of Montreal, Canadian Seamen's Union representative, charged the Labor Department policy "is responsible for most labor disturbances in Canada today.

He criticized the Government's $1-a-year men who, he said, are interested primarily in industry they represent and he urged that labor have equal representation with industry on Government boards.

Akron Attorney Pleads Innocent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Frank B. Burch, Akron, Ohio, attorney, pleaded innocent in Federal District Court today to an indictment charging him with failing to register with the State Department as a propaganda agent of the German Government.

Mr. Burch immediately arranged $1,000 bail and was allowed 20 days to file an attack on the indictment, which alleged that he was persuaded by Karl Kapp, former German Consul at Cleveland, to become a secret propaganda agent.

Herr Kapp, the indictment alleged, arranged for Mr. Burch to become "public relations counsel, agent, representative, and attorney for the Berlin Government."

In this capacity, the indictment said, Mr. Burch obtained $10,000 from Herr Kapp and pamphleteered against the Lend-Lease bill. It added that the attorney had prepared a list of 30,000 industrialists and political leaders for Herr Kapp and was engaged in activities for Germany from Jan. 1, 1940, to July 15, 1941.

At Akron, Mr. Burch termed the charge absurd, claiming that his pamphlet money came from American citizens.

Court-Martial Dismisses British Army Captain

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Capt. Sir Paul Latham, Member of Parliament, was sentenced today to dismissal from the Army and two years in prison by a court-martial which tried him on charges of improper conduct.

Bulgaria Drift Toward Axis Grows

By Alfred Werner
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While the blitz is rolling through the Ukraine, a high-pressure war of words and nerves is being fought between Soviet Russia and Bulgaria.

Russia charges that Bulgaria is keeping its army of 350,000 men ready to stab it in the back at a signal from the Nazi General Staff; moreover they accuse the Bulgarians with having purchased a number of U-boats and other vessels from Italy in order to send them as "neutral craft through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus into the Black Sea where they would be used by Germany against the Soviet fleet.

The Bulgarians, on the other hand, complain that Russian parachutists have landed on the Bulgarian part of the Dobrudja, ceded by Rumania last fall. While the Wilhelmstrasse tries to refute Russian charges, rumors of a state of emergency declared in Bulgaria are persisting.

The fact remains that Bulgaria, three months after the outbreak of the Russo-German war, is the only one of Germany's Allies that has not actually taken part in the battle on the side of the Nazis so far, as have the Rumanians and the Hungarians—or at least made efforts to raise anti-Bolshevist legions, as have France and Spain.

Axis 'Junior Partner'

When Bulgaria signed the three-power pact March 1, 1941, thus becoming a "junior partner" of the Axis, it connived at the entrance of German armies into its territory; it understood that they would be used, eventually, against the Greeks, Serbs or Turks, against all of whom it has had a grudge for centuries, for reasons understandable to any student of Balkan history.

The Bulgarians, however, have no ill-feeling against Soviet Russia, as have the Hungarians who still remember with mixed feelings their own Bolshevist regime of 1919, or the Rumanians who cannot forgive Russia for re-occupying Bessarabia last year.

The Bulgarians did not forget that they were liberated from the Turkish yoke in 1878 with the help of Russian guns.

There is, of course, some truth in Bismarck's saying: "Liberated nations are not grateful but exacting. All these races (the Balkan nations) have gladly accepted Russian help for liberation from the Turks; but since they have been free, they have shown no tendency to accept the Czar as successor to the Sultan."

But this statement is only true as far as the ruling circles of Bulgaria are concerned. It is true that not a Russian, but a German prince, Alexander von Battenberg, was made ruler of the state which was founded with Russian aid. In the last war, German-born "Czar" Ferdinand made the Bulgarian Army fight on the side of the Central Powers, much to the disgust of the masses, which wanted Bulgaria to stay out of the conflict.

When Bulgaria discovered that it had backed the wrong side, it was the first power to surrender to the Allies; Czar Ferdinand fled to Germany, leaving the crown to his son Boris, though, in fact, the Government was in the hands of the radical peasants' leader, Stambolisky.

Peasants Grateful

The latter was no Communist, but his campaign against the great land owners closely resembled that of the Bolsheviks; his agrarian laws whereby crown and church lands and property over a certain area were distributed among the small peasants, his plan for a "Green International" of peasants still are remembered by grateful Bulgarian farmers. Despite heavy blunders during his four-year regime, he did more for Bulgarian reconstruction than the Fascist Government that followed after his assassination, starting a woeful period of semi-Fascism once or twice interrupted by brief liberal interludes.

Germany made use of Bulgaria's postwar difficulties, and even before Hitler's rise to power much propaganda was made for German-Bulgarian "co-operation."

Since many professional men and army officers had pro-Fascist inclinations and Germany turned out to be Bulgaria's "best" customer, the Nazis had easy play in the kingdom (which, in size and population, equals Ohio). But the Bulgarians were soon complaining: "We have to send 80 per cent of our output to Germany to receive her worthless 'Aski' marks, good only in Germany. We send 80 per cent of our output to Germany. We became the ill-paid employees of Germany, but we shall become her labor-slaves as soon as she deems the time ripe for world-conquest."

Another word that has been circulated all over Bulgaria was the King's sorrowful admission that he stood alone in his fight for strict neutrality. "My ministers are pro-German," he sighed. "My wife is pro-Italian (Queen Joanna is related to the present king of Italy). My people are pro-Russian. I am the only neutral in the country."

German Pressure

German pressure may force Bulgaria to declare war on Russia, whether the Bulgarian peasants—[illegible] per cent of the population—like it or not.

Last year, King Boris had told Hitler that, rather than see German troops in his Kingdom, he would abdicate. As late as January, 1941, he retired 27 Army officers who had demanded that Bulgaria join the Axis.

But the "Hamlet of the Balkans" is still on his throne, though as a shadow-king only. If he recently declared to the Germans that he would never be able to make his people fight against their Russian brethren—that means little.

What can the Bulgarians do to prevent that dangerous step? Sabotage brought severe German countermeasures. Besides, there is no unit in this country, even in this hour of despair. Some nationalists still hope that Bulgaria will be given large portions of Serbia and Greece as a reward for participation in the war.

Possibly Germany will declare soon, triumphantly, that it has found another "ally," willing to aid in the costly "crusade" against Russia.

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New U. S. Army Found to Need Unit Training, Target Practice

By Joseph C. Harsch

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now covering the United States Army war games in Louisiana.

WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 24—After a four-day rest nearly 500,000 American soldiers went back into the simulated warfare of field maneuvers today for a final test of just how good this new citizen Army is.

Action was resumed on a new problem after leading officers of both Second and Third Armies had gathered in neutral ground to hear Lieut. Gen. L. J. McNair tell them what mistakes they had made in the first gruelling phase which ended on Friday with the small Second Army of Gen. Ben Lear being pushed back northwards by the defending forces of Gen. Walter Kreguer.

From the first phase General McNair concluded that "these troops today, if equipped, would give a better account of themselves than the American Army which went overseas in the last war." "But," he added, "that is saying much. The longer time we have for preparing this Army the better."

He found that the major single weakness which the first part of the maneuvers developed was "small unit training due fundamentally to inadequate leadership." He also agreed with questioners that actual practice on the target range with ammunition was a vital necessity before the Army can be considered ready for the field.

The fact behind this last statement is that there are thousands of men in the Army who have yet to fire a weapon and many thousands more who have never had more than one day of target practice.

But despite these obvious and disheartening shortages the two armies of men are ready as men for another strenuous period of marching and counter marching through Louisiana swamps. Their spirits are good and both sides seem eager to have another go at the nearest thing most of them have ever seen to soldiering. After all, this is something like what they came into the Army for. They can understand it whereas camp life with routine and fatigue is far remote from what they thought soldiering would be like.

It is obvious that what they want is to be soldiers, and this is closer to it than anything they have done before. It poses a real problem about what to do with them when they are back in their regular camps. Unless they are given more equipment, and more bullets to shoot, there will be something resembling a morale problem on the Country's hands. But it is equally obvious that if they are given these things there simply wont be any morale problem worthy of the name.

Morale Lauded

CAMP POLK, La., Sept. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lesley L. McNair, Chief of the Army General Headquarters Staff, praised the morale of the men in the ranks shown the past week during maneuvers between two field armies of 500,000 men in Louisiana.

He cited as a "splendid example of devotion to duty" the passing of Privates Wilford Wilson of Oakdale, Ind., and Ernest E. White of Gordon, W. Va., who drowned while trying to swim the swift, 50-foot Cane River.

The two soldiers were among 20 who volunteered to brave the current to establish a pontoon bridge and permit an attack by Company B, 150th Infantry, 38th Division.

General McNair described the act as "greater heroism than it would have been in actual battle."

Deterioration of Book Paper Found Menace to Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 23—Librarians are facing a situation in connection with books made from wood pulp paper that threatens wholesale losses and serious harm to modern education, in the opinion of William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Bishop, who was guest of honor at the opening session of the fifty-first annual conference of the New York Library Association here yesterday, urged the cooperative efforts of librarians, scholars, foundations, and governments to find ways and means of solving the print paper problem. The way out, he held, would be through the use of rag paper for printing or chemical or gas treatment of wood-pulp paper or the use of microfilms.

"Decay of book papers made from wood fibers will be by 1950 a pressing and serious problem for libraries," Mr. Bishop declared. "For decades librarians have been gathering books, piling up huge collections of perishable materials. Use of microfilm on large scale will require very considerable changes in library reading rooms and great expenditure for their maintenance and the upkeep of projectors if we are to have films.

"Someone must organize and finance the labor of photographing and making positive copies or enlargements of all important books and sets in, say, the New York Public Library."

Mr. Bishop said valuable research archives were reaching a stage of uselessness by reason of deterioration of wood-pulp paper in books. He said the records of Congress face the same end.

Frank J. O'Brien, Associate Superintendent of the Board of Education of New York City, told the librarians that modern education was not just "larnin'," but all-round guidance of children involving co-operation among parents, teachers, librarians, clergymen, social, and health workers.

The meeting heard reports on new adult education projects from libraries in all parts of the country. A group meeting on civil service unanimously voiced disapproval of local or state residence requirements for library posts.

The Library Association meeting, presided over by Miss Rebecca B. Rankin President, continues here through Sept. 26 and is scheduled to hear addresses by Jan Valtin, author; Prof. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, Columbia University; Prof. William H. F. Lamont of Rutgers University; Prof. Harold F. Peterson of Buffalo State Teachers College, and Prof. Robert E. Will of the Connecticut State Teachers College, and others.

Tomorrow, librarians will pay a visit to the new Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and the James Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Aviation School Fraud Penalized by U. S. Court

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fourteen persons were given suspended prison sentences and fines in Federal Court yesterday after pleading guilty to mail fraud in the operation of a commercial aviation school.

United States Attorney Clyde Eastus said literature mailed by the school claimed Government approval and promised jobs with high pay as mechanics at the North American Aviation Company plant. Henry Edward Byrne, head of the school, was fined $2,500 and given a five-year suspended term by Judge Randolph Bryant.

Antiques: Windsor Chairs of Two Nations

Variety of forms made in England are easily distinguished from those of America.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No class of early American chairs is so widely known and is made in such a surprising variety of forms as are those called Windsors. Although the basic idea of construction always was the same, tastes and skills of different makers brought endless ingenuity and individuality into their designs.

With so much independence of ideas on the part of craftsmen, it is surprising that poorly proportioned or ill-made examples so rarely are found. Also, that so great a number are wholly pleasing to look at, for their graceful forms, fine turnings of certain parts, and the harmony of their construction as a whole.

No person who has noticed carefully a few of the English antecedents from which American forms were evolved, could ever mistake one for the other.

Shapes differ decisively, and so do the woods. For seats, white pine was used commonly in New England; poplar, bass, or whitewood in New York and Pennsylvania. In all states legs were usually maple; other parts, white oak, ash, or hickory. The woods found in English Windsors of the 1700s were, yew for the better grades; ash and elm for more common sorts. Elm and yew never were used by American makers, so far as we know.

But it is not these differences in material that distinguish types of the two countries, as is seen by a glance at the groups shown here. Numbers 6, 8, 9 and 10 are typical English shapes in which the main back support is a splat, one of the features of English Windsors almost always present. This splat appears to be a traditional element of construction, common in other chairs of the Queen Anne period, during which Windsors seem to have been admitted to good society. The legends accounting for the name may be disregarded, as invented to gratify popular curiosity.

It may be that woods used in England made heavier bows and spindles necessary, for hickory and white oak, which abound in America, provided wood of extraordinery strength and response to bending. At any rate, all parts of American chairs are notably smaller, turnings deeper and sharper, and their vase forms more decisive and graceful.

Notice numbers 6 and 9, which are usual English practice, as evidence to the point; and number 8, which is unusual in its careful turnery, and which goes to excess in taking one pattern for legs, another for two front arm supports, and a third for four smaller arm supports. All this results in a disturbing variety in details rather than in harmony.

In contrast, notice that the legs and arm supports of numbers 1, 2 and 3 are in each case of the same design, as are the legs and back posts of number 4. In all cases the design is slender or stout to suit its length, but the design character is firmly kept, unifying the whole effect with gratifying harmony.

Early English Windsors Intended for Outdoor Use

An English newspaper advertisement of 1730 mentions, "all sorts of Windsor Garden Chairs, of all sizes, painted green or in the wood [not painted] at John Brown's," etc., but no similar evidence associates the type with indoors at this period.

However, since those were years when the Queen Anne style was in vogue, it seems easily possible that the "Garden Chair," with its four turned legs and all-spindle back, may have been refined by giving it a splat in its back and cabriole front legs similar to other indoor chairs. Numbers 8, 9 and 10 are examples of this transformation, splats displacing spindles wholly in the last number, which is an extreme example, while number 9 is the most common form.

Kinds of woods of which they are made and the almost universal presence of a back splat in both arm and side shapes are chief structural details by which English Windsors may be identified. Quite as conspicuous, as we compare the two groups, are differences in design and larger variety of American forms. In all these, legs have wider splay, which provides broader bases and the effect of greater stability. This treatment tends to balance design-interest between the part above the seat and that below it, the leg spread being about equal to that of the body structure.

Two forms are most common among American types without arms. The loop-shaped back is most often seen. In this, both ends of the loop extend into the thick wood seat, the space between filled with spindles, usually seven or nine in number.

Second basic form is the fan-back, in which a strong top bar is supported by two turned posts, slender spindles of hickory, filling the intervening space, as in the loop-back chair. A third type, which is not common in early examples, has a low back rail which is continued to form arms. All of this form which have come to our attention were made in or near Philadelphia.

It is the opinion of most authorities that American Windsor chairs originated in Philadelphia. Certainly they were made there as early as 1725, and the City's leadership in this craft was recognized widely through the century. In the correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, now preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society, there are letters from him to his purchasing agent.

One of these, written in 1800, call for six "stick" chairs, making his wishes clear by a crude sketch of a Windsor. A year later, he ordered four dozen armchairs in black and gold to be sent to Monticello, and for these he paid $192.00—$4.00 each. The inventory of his property lists as in the large entrance hall, "24 black painted chairs," which it is assumed are a part of the four dozen mentioned above.

After his retirement from the Presidency, Jefferson ordered in 1809 three dozen "stick" chairs, painted black with yellow rings, for his second country house near Lynchburg, Va. The correspondence referred to makes it evident that these all came from Philadelphia.

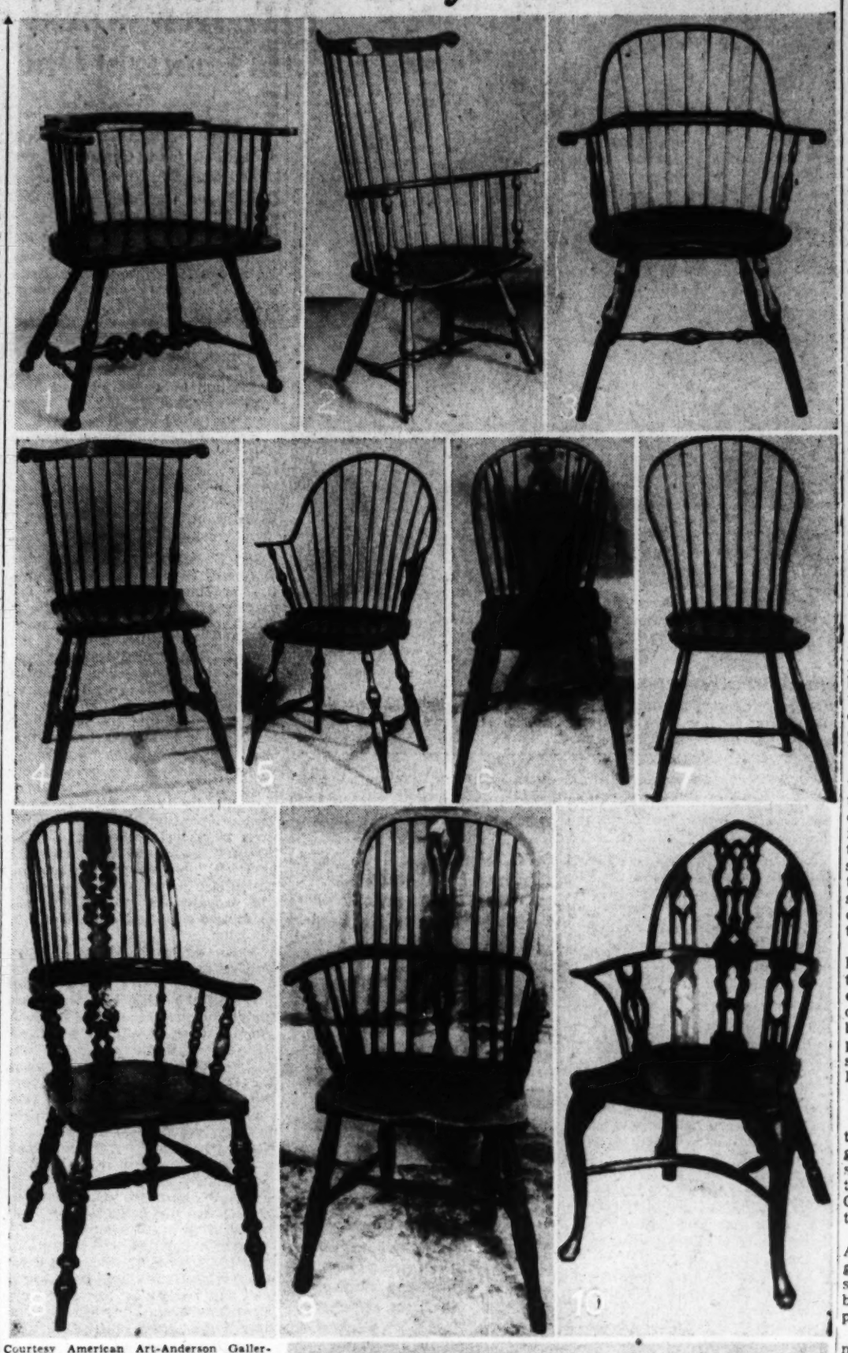
Although that City is given first place in this connection, there were many early Windsor chair makers in New England, men of such skill, taste and individuality that regional character is easily recognized by those who give careful attention to the subject.

One of the most attractive types is known as the "New England Arm" shape, number 5, in which a single strip of white oak or hickory is curved to form the back loop and the arms.

As pictures here show, there is much variation in American types of legs. In most cases the portion between seat and stretchers is in vase form, whether the work be in the Philadelphia manner or New England. The chief difference in pattern is usually in the part which holds the stretcher, and in the foot. Philadelphia practice makes the foot shaped like a ball or egg, while the part of the leg holding the stretcher is straight. New England practice makes this whole section a single graceful taper with no suggestion of a separate foot form.

It should be noticed that the type of leg first described may be taken as strong evidence that the chair belongs in the "Philadelphia" class. Still, the leg shape sometimes was used by Philadelphia makers, as it was usually by those of New England.

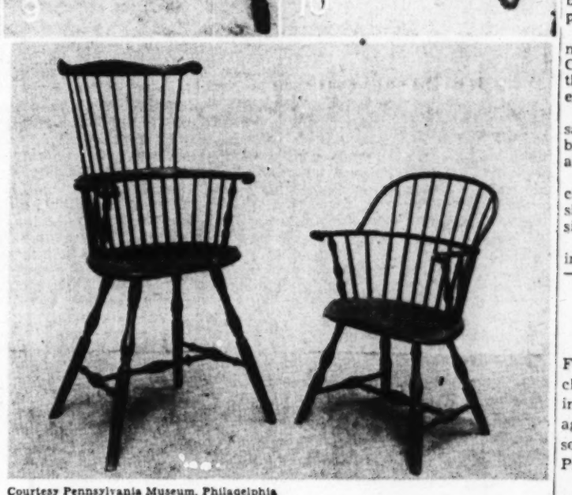
It is hoped that readers will understand that these comments on designs of two countries are meant to be based on recognized elements of decorative art. Also it is hoped that these opinions may not seem biased beyond a degree that may be unavoidable in the nationality of the writer. Even among people of the same race there may be differing standards of taste, between which "right" and "wrong" must always be matters of opinion rather than of absolute decision. So we offer these views as a sincere and friendly contribution to discussions of furniture design, as far from prejudiced as one may be where his ancestral traditions are involved.



Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York; Lee Mansion, Marblehead, Mass.; Shreve, Crump & Low, Boston.

Windsor Chairs

The class of chairs known as Windsors originated in England in the early 1700's and were made in America as early as 1726. Americans did not copy English models. Instead, they developed forms which differ from the English in many ways. Nos. 6, 8, 9, and 10, are typical examples made in England, all others being American. Upper: No. 1, oldest form, is called heavy rail low back; No. 2, light rail comb back; No. 3, heavy rail loop back. These are all Philadelphia products. Center: No. 4, New England fan back, scroll-carved ends on top rail; No. 5, New England arm; No. 6, English brace loop back; No. 7, New England loop back. Lower: English armchairs. No. 8, heavy rail loop back; No. 9, light rail loop back; No. 10, light rail arch back with splats and cabriole legs.



Courtesy Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia

Used by First Congress

Windsor chairs used by the First Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. The chair at right is usual height and was used by the Representatives at this Congress. High chair at left was used by the Cerk.

Notes

A remarkable patchwork quilt, two hooked rugs made in Maine between 1820 and 1835, and the fifth article in a series on eighteenth century fabrics, are subjects that give strong textile character to the September number of the magazine Antiques.

Primitive American portraiture, which of late has received much attention from certain groups of collectors and students, has here a "revaluation" by Jean Lipman. She finds it essentially intellectual and abstract, as artists painted what they knew rather than what they saw.

Furniture made by the eminent Seymour family of Boston and Portland, Maine, before and after 1800, and now in the homes of four Los Angeles families to whom it has come by inheritance, is described with much documentation by Mrs. Russell Hastings.

Chester Open House

West Chester, Pa., about 40 miles west of Philadelphia, is to be the center of Chester County Open House Day on Oct. 5. Then nearly 50 dwellings and public buildings will welcome visitors to enjoy the fine old homes and their furnishings, and the collections in other buildings. On this, the fifth similar annual occasion, hospitality offered includes so many places of interest that seeing a quarter of them might take a whole day, so one's list should be planned ahead. Full information, with map, may be obtained by addressing Mrs. William Limberger, West Chester, Pa.

South America Exposes Nazis; Berlin Coils and Strikes Back

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vigorous anti-Nazi moves by Argentina, Chile, and Brazil, open a whole new phase in South America's relation to the world crisis, with "strict neutrality" rapidly going into the discard.

For the first time Berlin is striking back hard at South Americans who have dared to expose and suppress Nazi "fifth columns."

By arresting Chileans and Argentines in Europe, the Nazis have aroused hitherto apathetic opinion in those countries.

By launching a bitter press attack against Argentina, Berlin has offended a proudly independent people who reluctantly opened their eyes to the Nazi plots being hatched in their midst.

In swift sequence, Argentina has arrested ringleaders of Nazi undercover cells, has seized tons of propaganda, and censured the German Ambassador for exceeding his diplomatic privileges.

Chile Bares Intrigues

Chile, sharing until recently in the older Argentine view that the Nazi menace to the Americas had been exaggerated, keeps pace with the Argentine patriots. Arrests continue to be made as Chile uncovers new centers of Nazi intrigue.

Brazil, largest and most strategic of the South American countries, has given renewed evidences of Pan-American solidarity. President Vargas aligned Brazil with the remaining free countries in a speech that came only a little more than a year after his disquieting speech of June 11, 1940. On that occasion he indirectly paid tribute to Nazi-Fascist feats of arms.

In his latest actions, Dr. Vargas has favored the United States and the other American Nations by exempting them from the provisions of a decree that will end foreign banks of issue by 1946. German propaganda has been further restricted by the ban on all foreign-language newspapers.

Long Series of Actions

These anti-Nazi measures—and they are only a few of those now going on—climax a long series of similar actions. From Bolivia the tide has swept through Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and most of the other American Nations.

The depth and scope of Latin-American resistance to Nazi aggression are seen in clearer perspective when viewed against the background of official apathy that prevailed only a few months ago.

As late as last May the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were walking a chalk line in their efforts to avoid offending either side in the world struggle.

At that time South Americans saw Germany still mysteriously buttressed by its apparent semi-alliance with Soviet Russia.

They saw Britain clinging precariously to its island in the shadow of threatened Nazi invasion.

They saw the United States arming; but would tell you that North America had not taken a sufficiently vigorous stand on the world stage to assure victory for the democracies.

Governments Held Back

On a survey trip through South America in those months of suspense, this correspondent found individuals and groups—notably the militant Acción Argentina—wide awake to the Nazi menace.

Yet the Governments held back, except in Uruguay. That small democracy at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata dared to expose and suppress the Nazi "fifth column" long before any of its powerful neighbors, including the United States, had taken comparable action.

South American officials frankly pursued a policy of not offending the Reich. They pointed to the dependence of their countries on sales to Europe. They asked whether the United States was prepared to absorb the 90 per cent of Bolivian exports that normally flow to Europe, the 73 per cent of Argentine exports, the 63 per cent of Chilean exports, and similar proportions in other American countries. They reminded North Americans that South America lives by income from exports.

Economic Relationships

South American dependence on the European market has not changed. It is grounded in long-range economic relationships. Present defense purchases and loans by the United States are welcomed in South America, but are recognized as temporary.

Reasons for the South American shift from official super-caution to increasingly vigorous measures against the Nazis are therefore seen as closely related to the course of world events.

South Americans are emboldened to believe that they will not have to deal with a triumphant Nazi Reich after the war. Alert on anything affecting their markets, they base their new confidence on Britain's increasing strength, on Russian resistance that is at least delaying the Reich, and above all on evidences that the United States will do whatever is necessary to defeat Naziism.

So the other Americas are already feeling relieved from the burdensome prospect of submitting to Nazi terms of trade with post-war Europe.

This conclusion is evidently bearing in on officials who have kept a tight rein on the pro-democratic sympathies of their peoples. It is releasing South America's pent-up desires to live in a world of free men, and to help build such a world.

Holding of Chileans By Nazis Protested

By the Associated Press

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 24

The Foreign Ministry said today Chile had protested to Germany against the arrest of four Chileans the Germans said were being held in Paris and two Chileans held in Vienna on charges of anti-German activities.

Mexican Troops And Workers Clash

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 24 (AP)—From four to 14 persons were declared today to have been killed in a clash of Mexican troops and aggrieved munitions workers who sought a mass interview with President Avila Comacho.

The former Army General expressed regret at the incident which caused gunfire yesterday on the Avenida del Castillo in fashionable Chapultepec Heights, and ordered an immediate investigation.

An authorized source said four workers were killed and 16 wounded. Other reports placed the toll as high as 14 fatalities and dozens wounded. Among the killed was listed Guillermo Rojas, Secretary-General of the Workers' Syndicate.

Munitions workers had been demanding removal of Gen. Luis Bobadilla Camberos, Director of the war plants, and paraded toward the President's home to emphasize charges that:

1. The director had conspired with labor leaders who had been ousted by their own union, to give the impression that the workers were Communists.
2. He had injured the quality of munitions production by farming out contracts to incompetents.
3. The ousted union leaders had attacked the President's international policies (which include cooperation in hemispheric defense and betterment of relations with the United States) in the union publication.

The official account said 200 workers made the march. Others asserted that more than 1,000 participated.

Spectators said soldiers guarding the President's house blocked the path, that the workers attempted to disarm them and the troops then fired. Rojas was said to have been shot in an attempt to disarm Col. Maximano Ochoa, Commander of the Guard.

The Federation of Government Employees, with which the munitions workers are affiliated, issued a statement describing the clash before the President's home as "a nameless crime" and urging Mexican labor to "raise a solemn protest, demanding exemplary punishment" for those responsible.

Peru Thanks Mexico For Mediation Offer

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Alfredo Solf y Muro thanked Mexico today for its offer of Pan-American mediation of the boundary dispute with Ecuador but reiterated his stand that Peruvian sovereignty over the disputed territory could not be submitted to judicial decision.

The Minister's attitude was outlined in a message to the Mexican Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, who proposed recently that all the American Nations use their good offices in attempting to settle the century-old boundary problem, which has been marked by sporadic fighting.

The good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and the United States already have been accepted by Peru and Ecuador, and their military attachés are in the border area to observe the causes of any further hostilities.

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New International Magazine Dedicated to a Free World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—A new international magazine dedicated to the ultimate triumph of democracy in a free world order based on the principles of international guarantee of human rights and of absolute racial equality went on sale today in the United States. It is called Free World.

The first issue carried a special message from Secretary of State Cordell Hull who wrote: "I have absolute faith in the ultimate triumph of humanity, translated into law and order, by which freedom and justice and security will prevail."

Although the first issue appeared only in the United States, it was disclosed that a Chinese edition is in production in Chungking and that a Spanish edition for Latin America will follow soon. Plans have been made for editions in other foreign languages it is said.

'Underground' News Service

The editors of Free World said that underground channels of communication in occupied countries "have been established" to supply readers of the magazine with vital information about the struggle abroad, the strength and weakness of the Axis, and the persisting determination of the peoples living under totalitarian domination to be free.

Each monthly issue of the magazine will be devoted to discussions and plans to assure triumph of democracy, and the contributors will include many present and former political leaders who, the editors said, might logically be the future governmental executives of their countries, following the Allied victory.

Study of Peoples' Aspirations

It is the belief of the editors that the exact analysis of the fundamental aspirations of the peoples in Europe and Asia and a correct understanding of the similarities of these aspirations with the convictions and loyalties of the peoples of the Americas are especially necessary to enable the democracies to adopt an adequate political strategy which will help the military fight in progress now.

It will assist, also, to correctly study and explain the doctrines of democracy which are held in common among the surviving democracies, governments-in-exile and the current "freedom" movements in America and abroad. The editors hold this "common" doctrine to be of prime importance to the final outcome of the war and the reorganization of the world during the future peace conference. Plans for this peace conference will figure prominently in Free World.

The establishment of world democracy is the other objective to which the magazine is devoted—world democracy, based on the principles of international guarantee of human rights and of absolute racial equality. In relation to this, discussions will be found in Free World concerning the methods of efficient government in a system of economic democracy and effective participation of all social forces in a system of economic democracy; the necessary limitations of national sovereignty in the interests of best and enduring world order, the organization of collective security, and the establishment of world co-operatives.

Free World, with offices at 55 West 42 Street, New York City, has an editorial board of 18 members and an International Honorary Board of more than 70.

The editorial board includes Sir Norman Angell, H. Fernandez Artucio, Henri Bonnet, Pierre Cot, Louis Dolivet, Mr. Eichelberger, Miss Kirchwey, Louis Lipsky, Chih Meng, Walter Millis, Edgar A. Mowrer, Anatol Muhlstein, Carlo A. Prato, Milos Safranek, Michael Straight, J. Alvarez Del Vayo, Robert J. Watt, and Wou Saofong.

Free Frenchmen Organizing For Return of Republic

Continued from Page 1

French—that he regards himself and his new National Committee as temporary trustees of authority and will hand over his powers to a National Representative Assembly as soon as it can be freely organized in France.

The importance of this pledge can hardly be overemphasized as it has been felt by some Frenchmen heretofore that General De Gaulle's military background and authority might tend to obstruct the restoration of a free democratic government to the French people.

The French National Advisory Council, moreover, can be said to constitute an indirect bid by General De Gaulle for American recognition. Questioned on this point yesterday, General De Gaulle indicated that naturally the question whether his new provisional government would be recognized by the United States and other neutral countries did not depend on him but on the countries concerned.

There is some reason to believe that the State Department at Washington plans to recognize General De Gaulle as legal, though the provisional government, not yet of France itself but of African and other territories, is now under the Free French flag.

General De Gaulle emphasized that he and his new committee refused absolutely to recognize any of the violations of the pre-war French Constitution and of the laws of the pre-war French Republic which have been perpetrated by the Vichy regime under Nazi pressure.

He referred particularly to French Indo-China, whose partial occupation by Japanese forees was granted by the Vichy Government. He made it clear that the Free French were determined to regain complete independence of this colonial possession now under Japanese domination.

In the broadest sense the formation of the French National Committee and Advisory Council are regarded here as wise moves which will have the effect of strengthening the weakest point in General De Gaulle's position—namely the political aspect. General De Gaulle's military leadership has never been seriously challenged, but his political ascendancy hitherto has been by no means fully assured.

The new organizations, one executive and the other advisory, are expected to have the effect of giving a wider representation to various shades of Free French opinion which have not always seen eye to eye with General De Gaulle. Combined with his pledge to restore representative government, the new Committees might rally many hesitant Frenchmen to his support both within France and without.

All U.S. Owned Panama Ships Will Be Armed

Continued from Page 1

and declared that the United States is headed toward arming all merchantment. He said that international law sanctioned arming merchantmen. He said that internafense.

It is amply evident that the congressional isolationists intend to make any attempt to alter the Neutrality Act their political Verdun; it will be a last-ditch and perhaps a last effort to block the Government's policy of "active defense."

The Administration now feels sure that the opposition will be more vocal than numerical. It is supported by the strong stand taken by the American Legion and today's Gallup Poll gives evidence that American Legion opinion and popular opinion are in agreement.

Nevertheless Senator Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Chairman of the Senate Sub-committee investigating whether the movies should be investigated, declared that "the President will have the toughest fight in Congress he has ever had."

The most influential administration spokesmen on the hill, however, are ready to support Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation from cautious, middle-road Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia to Democratic Stalwart Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The issue is now out in the open. The Administration is committed either to radical amendment or outright repeal of the law which above all else has symbolized American "neutrality" in the fight against Hitlerism. This will be a full-dress and no doubt final showdown between the isolationists and the interventionists.

Act Legal, Nazis Say

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt's statements concerning the freighter Pink Star merely confirm that Germany acted according to international law in torpedoing the vessel, authorized German sources declared today.

The ship was armed, was convoyed by enemy aircraft, and carried the flag of Panama, not of the United States, they stated.

"Whoever accepts an enemy convoy thereby becomes a constituent part of an enemy formation," these sources said.

German sources asserted that Roosevelt, in claiming it was immaterial whether such a ship as the Pink Star were armed or unarmed or what flag it flew, "is trying to establish Wild West justice, not international law."

We'll Fire, Says Gayda

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP)—Axis ships will defend themselves against any armed United States merchantmen they meet "on their courses," the Fascist editor Virginio Gayda wrote today in Il Giornale d'Italia.

Arming of United States merchantmen, Gayda said, would be a new step toward war. In the same category he listed what he said was a contract with Ecuador for a base on the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific.

"Armed merchant ships of the United States, transforming themselves into warcraft, take offensive attitudes which cannot escape necessary defense of Axis ships," he wrote.

Seaway Project Move Condemned

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The National St. Lawrence Project Conference announced yesterday its Executive Committee had adopted a resolution condemning the legislative procedure adopted by Administration leaders in presenting the St. Lawrence Seaway to Congress. The Conference is an organization opposed to the St. Lawrence plan.

The Committee resolution contended that the action of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee in approving the $285,000,000 seaway legislation for inclusion in an omnibus river and harbors bill "merits public condemnation."

"Never before has legislations involving international commitments been reduced to the status of an Harbors bill," the resolution said.

"The whole course of the proponents," the resolution continued, "has been so charted as to establish dangerous precedent, particularly in the submission to Congress as a bill requiring a bare majority vote of an international enterprise which in its natural character and under constitutional precedent and provisions cannot properly be regarded as other than requiring the binding terms of a solemn treaty between two sovereign powers and the ratification thereof by a two thirds vote of the Senate."

Plucky Girl Among British Ship's Rescued

NEW SMYRNA BEACH, Fla., Sept. 24 (AP)—Fourteen survivors of the burned British freighter Arawak, including a plucky young girl who finished reading a book in the lifeboat, were brought safely ashore here by Coast Guardsmen early today.

The Arawak, a 115-foot, 201-ton wooden vessel built in 1938, was destroyed by flames that started in the galley only a few hours after it left Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday morning for its home port of Nassau, Bahamas. The Arawak was about 15 miles off the Florida coast.

Soldiers Still Walk

Wide World

No Ersatz Found for Shoes

Private Stanley Tabulawach of the Fifth Army Corps has reason to doubt the adage that an army "travels on its stomach." He is kept busy at the mobile shoe repair shop at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Shoes seem to wear out even in these days of motorized equipment, with soldiers riding a lot in Army trucks.

Union Frees 25 Struck Ships; New Aircraft Strike Threatens

By the Associated Press

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor Seafarers International Union moved today to release 25 strike-bound ships while an overwhelming strike vote in a California military aircraft factory posed a new and pressing problem for federal conciliators.

John Hawk, Secretary of Seafarers, announced in New York that membership meetings were being held to discuss releasing the vessels.

"As long as the Maritime Commission has stepped out," Mr. Hawk told newsmen, "the sensible thing to do is to put the men back on the ships and release them, and then let the mediation board handle the dispute."

The strike, over war bonus rates, was referred yesterday by Secretary of Labor Perkins to the Defense Mediation Board, after efforts of the Maritime Commission to compose differences between the Union and the ship-owning companies failed. Union men accused the Maritime Commission of anti-labor tactics.

The Mediation Board asked strikers to return to work, advising both Union and ship owners that the vessels were "vitally and immediately needed for the transportation of defense materials."

The new strike threat was directed against the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, Calif., holding $750,000,000 worth of orders for bombers, placed by the United States, Britain and British allies.

The International Association of Machinists (American Federation of Labor) announced last night that 98.8 per cent of the membership at the plant had authorized a strike to enforce demands for increased wages. The Union asked a blanket increase of 10 cents an hour for all employees not affected by previously agreed-upon increases in the minimum scales for beginners, and the Union has turned down a company offer to raise the minimum from 55 cents-65 cents to 60 cents-75 cents, the rates varying with experience.

George Castleman, General Vice-President of the Union, saw the strike authorization as disposing of formalities necessary for certification of the dispute to the National Defense Mediation Board. He said he felt the Board would "sustain our position and make a strike unnecessary."

The strike of A. F. of L. seamen for higher war bonuses began 10 days ago. The last ship to be tied up was the Alcoa Pilgrim at Mobile, Ala.

At his press conference yesterday, President Roosevelt asserted that the tied-up vessels have got to move; they must not remain idle. He announced that the dispute had been referred to the Mediation Board.

The Board telegraphed the ship owners and the striking seamen that the vessels are "vitally and immediately needed for the transportation of defense materials," and asked that the strikers return to work pending the Board's consideration of the dispute. A hearing in the case was set for Monday in Washington.

The A. F. of L. Seafarers International, meanwhile, balloted on the question of a general walkout which would affect 20,000 men and tie up th vessels of 25 lines.

The strikers are seeking a $60-a-month bonus for trips to the West Indies, and increases in the present bonuses—which vary widely—paid for voyages into war zones.

Springfield, Ohio—A Congress of Industrial Organizations strike halted operations at the International Harvester Company's plant here, where 3,500 employees have been building trucks, some of them for the Army.

The Union, which recently was granted bargaining rights at the plant, halted work after negotiations toward a contract had collapsed. Among the demands were a closed shop, the check-off, paid vacations, a blanket 10-cents-an-hour wage increase, and a minimum hourly scale of 75 to 85 cents for beginners. The present wage scale was not disclosed.

Suspends Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24 (AP)—Mayor Cornelius D. Scully today carried out his threat to suspend the City's striking truck drivers and equipment operators while striking garbage collectors and helpers returned to their jobs.

Acting upon the Mayor's orders, Public Works Director Frank M. Roessing sent suspension notices to 157 drivers and operators who ignored the Mayor's ultimatum to resume work or face suspension. The notices gave the strikers five days in which to answer charges of being absent without leave and "preventing the proper discharge of vital municipal services."

If the strikers fail to reply to the charges within that time, they will be dismissed under civil service regulations, the notices said.

Two truckers, who struck Sept. 22 for higher pay, returned to work in the Water Department shortly before the Mayor's deadline expired. The truckers' strike has halted maintenance work on streets, sewers, traffic lights, parks, and bridges.

Windsors Arrive in a Happy Mood; White House Tomorrow, Then Canada

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 24 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor proved at the outset of his six-week vacation trip to the United States and Canada that he is just as energetic as the Prince of Wales who used to dash around the world selling British good will.

Edward, Governor of the Bahamas, flew here from Nassau with his duchess yesterday and soon had aides puffing to keep up with him.

Within 12 hours of his arrival, the former King had:

Emerged smiling and happy from a rousing reception at the airport;

Paid a visit to Arthur Davis of Pittsburgh aboard the latter's yacht;

Lunched at his hotel with friends;

Sped to suburban Coral Gables to inspect 300 RAF cadets and 100 Americans studying navigation at the University of Miami;

Spent another hour and a half at the Pan American Airways Dinner Key seaplane base;

Entertained airline officials;

Dined with members of his party at a restaurant.

The Duke and Duchess will reach Washington tomorrow morning and will be guests of President Roosevelt for an informal White House luncheon.

From Washington they will travel by train to the Duke's ranch near Calgary, Canada.

Ohio's $33,000,000 No Use to the Banks

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—State Treasurer Don H. Ebright is wondering what to do with $33,000,000. Banks, already heavily loaded, won't accept any part of it, Mr. Ebright disclosed today.

The cash, lying in treasury vaults, represents $22,000,000 in State funds, $6,500,000 of teachers retirement system money and $4,500,000 State Industrial Commission reserves.

State funds are awarded banks for deposit on competitive bids, but present deposits represent the maximum bid and there's no place for the extra money.

10 Allied Nations Indorse Atlantic Charter

Continued from Page 1

tinuance and development of Anglo-American collaboration as outlined in the Atlantic Charter.

For all its shortcomings, they obviously accepted it as the best basis upon which to begin building.

The Conference proposed to establish a central bureau to formulate and co-ordinate a program for meeting the urgent needs of Europe in foodstuffs and other necessities when hostilities cease.

Necessary sea transport would be secured to carry these goods from stations in which they would be collected during the intervening period pending defeat of the Nazis.

The Conference was opened by Mr. Eden but the Chairman is Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, thereby emphasizing that in Britain's view the question of revictualling stricken lands should be supervised by a minister who will be able to devote more than merely spare time to the joo.

Policy Foreshadowed

Just one year ago Prime Minister Winston Churchill foreshadowed British policy in a Commons speech of Aug. 26, 1940, as result of which a committee under Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was established to study the collecting of surplus commodities in convenient centers overseas. Netherlanders, Poles, Czechs, and others have begun similar investigations. Now, under the general supervision of Mr. Greenwood, all these efforts would be co-ordinated.

A message from President Roosevelt was read to the Allied delegates and the Conference expressed thanks in warm terms.

The Conference started from the premise that before the end of the war all reserves in Europe of wheat, rye, and indeed all grain, as well as of meat, fats, coffee, and tea, will be practically exhausted. Some are known to have almost disappeared already.

The same premise applies to essential industrial materials such as wool, cotton, rubber, tin, jute, sisal, and brass. European agriculture similarly will need restocking with livestock, seeds, feeding stuffs, and machinery.

Air-raid destruction of industrial plants, particularly machine tools, will have to be remedied. Land transport will have to be set going again.

Thus, for the first few months after hostilities cease, Europe will be faced with problems as vast and difficult as during the war itself. Unless preparations are made in advance, it is feit, sufferings of European peoples will be prolonged unnecessarily.

Speedy Relief Planned

It can be said in this connection, however, that the British, when applying the blockade policy forced on them by the German practice of economic exploitation of occupied countries, always have had in view the other side of the picture, namely, relief at the earliest possible moment after the hand of German exploitation can be removed.

It is added in informed circles that although the Allies naturally will be the first beneficiaries, it is intended to relieve the suffering of enemy territories as soon as necessary steps have been taken to make certain that the Allies cannot be taken unawares by a sudden unexpected resumption of hostilities.

Fears on this score still persist, however, and were reflected in remarks of some delegates.

In any case, the present proceedings are tantamount to a tacit understanding that the entire surplus resources of the British Commonwealth, the Netherlands East Indies, Belgian Congo, and Free French colonies will be mobilized to meet Europe's immediate post-war needs. The entire South African, Australian, and New Zealand wool clip already has been purchased in advance not only for the duration of war but for a year after it ends. New Zealand meat and dairy products as well as Egyptian cotton also are being purchased and stored. Reserve stocks of various commodities, which it is inexpedient to ship from Australia and New Zealand at the moment, are being built up in those countries.

The Dutch have made similar arrangements covering a number of products of their colonial empire.

Only Surface Scratched

Thus, even before the meeting opened, something had been done and it is believed sufficient quantities of certain staple products will be available immediately to lift the menace of starvation. But it is admitted that only the surface of the problem has been scratched. It will be necessary to mobilize far more than the resources of the Allies in order to find a really satisfactory solution.

President Roosevelt's message aroused hope of American co-operation in this respect.

In addition to forming a bureau and tackling the shipping question the Allies decided to ask each participating member to draft his own program for essential import requirements. When this information has been received and digested, the bureau is expected to start the work of obtaining special reserves of stocks to meet total anticipated demand. This, in turn, raises the serious problem of finding storage space in localities sufficiently close to Europe, but yet too far to be within range of enemy depredations.

Finally, there is the problem of finance. The cost of the program obviously will be enormous and the recipient of goods certainly will not be in a position to pay for them immediately. The question is therefore raised whether goods are to be debited to their account, thereby once again raising the specter of unpayable debts, or whether they are to be regarded as a gift. This latter would raise the further question as to how and by whom are the producers to be compensated.

All these problems will be tackled in due course. Meanwhile, and despite the obvious fact that many serious difficulties are bound to arise, it is felt that Europe really has begun to take practical steps toward economic reconstruction.

Schenck Denies Government Behind 'Land of Liberty' Film

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Nicholas Schenck, President of Loew's, Inc., testified today that the Federal Government had no part in producing or distributing the motion picture "Land of Liberty" which an Idaho theater owner declined to show because he charged it contained propaganda.

Mr. Schenck told a Senate subcommittee that Maurice Saffle, Loew's Branch Manager at Seattle, was mistaken and "overzealous" in writing Fulton Cook, theater owner at St. Mary's, Idaho, that the Government had requested the names of exhibitors who refused to show the picture and that the Government was sharing in the profits from the film.

The film was assembled by the movie industry, the witness said, to be shown for patriotic purposes, with all receipts to go to charity.

"Some of that money could go to Bundles for Britain, then, couldn't it?" asked Chairman D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho.

Mr. Schenck said an advance was made to that cause, anticipating a later accounting of profits.

"Was any of the money sent to the starving people of Occupied and Unoccupied France?" Senator Clark pressed.

Mr. Schenck replied that, as a member of the committee which would dispose of the profits, he had not given any thought to that yet.

When the witness said he had refused to discharge Mr. Saffle and supported Mr. Saffle's efforts to get the picture shown, except for his mention of the Government in the letter to Cook, Senator Clark asked:

"Then you believe in the policy of forcing exhibitors to take a picture of this kind against their will?"

"Oh, no Mr. Chairman," Mr. Schenck replied. "You know my answer, certainly not."

Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona broke in to say that he thought the picture, made up of historical scenes taken from feature pictures produced over a period of many years, had been exhibited "for a very worthy purpose" and he wanted to commend Mr. Schenck and his associates.

When Senator McFarland observed that the committee ought to see that picture and wind up what he called its futile hearings, Senator Clark replied that if Senator McFarland thought he was wasting his time, he need not continue to attend the inquiry. The group is investigating alleged war propaganda in motion pictures.

Mr. Schenck was recalled to the stand after he had been interrogated yesterday about the financial set-up of his own and other motion picture companies.

Re adily meeting the questions of Chairman Clark, Mr. Schneck denied that executives of the major companies ever "got together" to prevent independents from producing or marketing pictures. He asserted that he would consider such action "the worst kind of a crime."

Mr. Schenck told the committee yesterday that the motion picture business called for a large investment of money, brains, and imagination. That was why, he added, that independents had trouble borrowing stars from the major companies which lent players to each other gut had to protect their investfents in those with box-office appeal.

For that reason, he said, independents who proved themselves wound up eventually with the major companies.

Senator Clark sought to establish the fact that close family relationships between the heads of several companies might lead to their collaboration on one policy as against another, but Mr. Schneck maintained that family ties were forgotten in keen competition which characterizes the industry.

10,000 Americans In Canada's Army

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Quebec, Sept. 24 (AP)—Ten thousand United States citizens are serving in Canada's active Army of 320,000 men, J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services, said in a speech here.

He told a convention of the Glass Container Association of America also that United States citizens make up about eight per cent of all air crews—pilots, observers and gunners—being trained in Canada, and that 800 United States instructors are serving in the flying schools.

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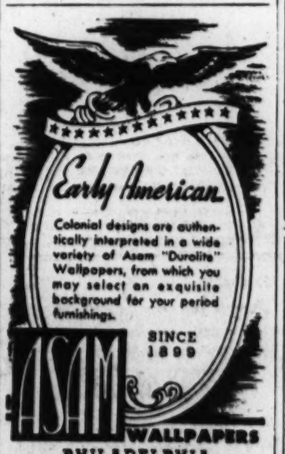

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Films in Prospect for Boston—'Eroica' on First Symphony Program

'Kukan' And 'Navy Blues' Due to Open

"Kukan," a documentary film on China, will make its debut in Boston this week with a special performance this evening for the benefit of the United China Relief. Regular showings will start Thursday.

The film, which was photographed in color by Rey Scott, an American newspaperman, shows unusual views of the Chinese people and the Chinese countryside, records a bombing attack on Chungking, and indicates the varied forms of Chinese resistance to Japanese onslaughts. The picture runs for 90 minutes and is accompanied by commentary by Mr. Scott. Included in the program will be a short film of Carmen Amaya, the dancer, and the March of Time issue on "Peace by Adolf Hitler."

'Navy Blues'

A new Warner musical comedy, "Navy Blues," featuring Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie, Martha Raye, and Jack Haley, is scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan. There is something of a story about sailors afloat and ashore, and such songs as "Navy Blues," "In Waikiki," "You're a Natural," and "When Are We Going to Land Abroad." Lloyd Bacon directed. The supporting cast includes Herbert Anderson, Jack Carson, and Jack Gleason.

"Highway West," the companion feature, is a melodrama with Brenda Marshall, Arthur Kennedy, and Olympe Bradna. The plot is about a criminal who seeks unsuccessfully to conceal his past, is captured and sentenced to prison, but escapes. Slim Summerville, William Lundigan, and Willie Best are in the cast.

Continuing Films

Another week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for Sonja Henie and "Sun Valley Serenade." John Payne, Glenn Miller and his orchestra, Milton Berle, Lynn Bari, and Joan Davis are among the principal entertainers. Likewise continuing for a second week is "The Gay Falcon," featuring George Sanders in the role of a detective.

Gable Film Coming

At the State and Orpheum, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," which began its engagement at the two houses Saturday, will run through Friday. Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains, Evelyn Keyes, James Gleason, Edward Everett Horton, Rita Johnson, and John Emery are among the players. The companion feature is another in the "Maisie" series, this one called "Ringside Maisie," with Ann Sothern, George Murphy, Robert Sterling, Natalie Thompson, and Virginia O'Brien.

Beginning Saturday the feature films will be "Honky Tonk," with Clark Gable and Lana Turner, and "Harmon of Michigan."

'Hold Back the Dawn'

At the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday the two features will be the films now at the Metropolitan: "Hold Back the Dawn," with Charles Boyer, Olivia De Havilland, and Paulette Goddard; and "Henry Aldrich for President," with Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Barnacle Bill," with Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main, and "My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant.

© Vitagraph

Ann Sheridan and Herbert Anderson

In "Navy Blues," musical comedy coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan.

Russian Music Scheduled

Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony will be the major item of the first program of the new Boston Symphony season, Oct. 10-11. The other numbers will be Prokofieff's "Romeo and Juliet" Suite and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," orchestrated by Ravel.

An early program will be devoted to the music of Dvorák, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth occurred this month. The one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the passing of Mozart falls in December, and in that month excerpts from this composer's Requiem will be performed.

New music by composers of this country and of the other Americas will figure on the programs. Carlos Chavez, the Mexican composer, will conduct music of his own. The "Chôros No. 10" of Villa-Lebos of Brazil will be repeated.

Composers of the United States will include William Schuman, whose new Third Symphony will have its first performance: John Alden Carpenter and Leo Sowerby, whose symphonies will be played.

A new symphony by Arthur Lourié will have its first performance. Prokofieff's Third Symphony, as yet unheard in America, will be played, and the First Symphony of Shostakovitch, which Koussevitzky has not yet performed. The great symphonies and other works of the established symphonic repertory will, of course, predominate on the season's programs. Bach's "Passion According to Saint Matthew" will be revived at a choral concert in the spring.

All Symphony tickets are tax free until next Tuesday, when the new Federal Tax Act goes into effect.

Screen News

New York

Bonita Granville has been signed by RKO Radio for three pictures during the coming year. Her first will be "Syncopation," a William Dieterle production in which Miss Granville appears opposite Jackie Cooper. Adolphe Menjou and Robert Benchley will be in the film.

Frank Churchill, who composed the songs for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," has written six out of the eight songs for Walt Disney's new picture, "Dumbo." The titles include "Look Out for Mr. Stork," "Casey Junior's Comin' Down the Track," "Song of the Roustabouts," and "Lullabye."

Paramount began preparations last week for Fred Astaire's new picture, "Holiday Inn," for which Irving Berlin is writing the score. Mr. Astaire will be co-starred with Bing Crosby and a star actress still to be selected. Mr. Astaire has recently completed "You'll Never Get Rich," with Rita Hayworth, which is to be released this week.

Gregg Toland, the noted cameraman, has just signed a new three-year contract with Samuel Goldwyn. Mr. Toland's most recent assignment was "The Little Foxes," starring Bette Davis. Next, he will photograph "Ball of Fire," co-starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. Included in Mr. Toland's cinematographich achievements are "The Grapes of Wrath," and "The Long Voyage Home."

Tim Holt has been selected by Orson Welles for the leading role in the latter's adaptation of Booth Tarkington's "The Magnificent Ambersons." The story is about the regeneration of a pampered son.

John Boles will be starred in Monogram's "Boy o' Mine," adapted from "First Performance," a magazine story by Matt Taylor.

© Columbia Pictures

Evelyn Keyes and Robert Montgomery

In "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," at the State and Orpheum.

Bernard Shaw As an Actor Recalls Him

Colin Keith-Johnston, who plays Sir Colenso Ridgeon in Katharine Cornell's production of "The Doctor's Dilemma," coming to the Shubert Theater for two weeks beginning Monday, Oct. 6, is no stranger to Bernard Shaw. Start him talking about the playwright and the actor's British reserve deserts him. He holds forth at length, runs to superlatives, and refers to G. B. S. with pride and affection as "the old boy."

"Shaw is the greatest man I ever met; he is also the kindest and most lovable. My first encounter with him was when we did 'Back to Methuselah' at the Birmingham Repertory Theater. We liked to think ours was the first production of the play, but that wasn't quite true, for the Theater Guild put it on in New York about a month before we did. Still, ours was the first English production, and Shaw attended the entire last week of rehearsals.

"I got into quite an argument with him over the pronunciation of a word. He is one person with whom it's a pleasure to argue, so we both had a good time. The word was 'laboratory'; it was in my lines. I wanted to say 'laBORatory,' which I still think is right, but Shaw insisted on 'LABoratory.'"

Mr. Keith-Johnston at present is having his innings. As the knighted physician in Shaw's fling against the medical profession, the actor speaks often in his part of his experiments. When he comes to the word "laboratory," he put the accent exactly where he pleases.

"I never heard Shaw say an ill-natured thing to anybody at those rehearsals," the actor continues. "For instance, there was a girl, a local amateur, who only walked on in a few scenes. Once she rushed up to him and said, 'Oh, Mr. Shaw, you do write the loveliest plays.' He didn't wither her. Instead he answered, 'Now, that's very nice of you, dear.'

"And yet he made a curtain speech that set Birmingham on its ears. Every night the audience cried, 'Author, author!' but Shaw wouldn't respond until the last performance. Then he talked. He called the play 'undoubtedly my greatest,' and added, 'so far.' But he couldn't understand, he said, how a great drama like this could be appreciated in Birmingham, where people had no taste. His eyes twinkled; he was poking as much fun at himself as at the audience, but people thought he was insulting their home town.

"He understands so many different kinds of human beings. Why, he can put up an irrefutable argument on both sides of any question—because he sees how it looks from both sides. My favorite of his plays is 'Heartbreak House,' for its wonderful picture of post-war England in the 1920's. Captain Shotover's talk is Shaw at his best, profound and witty at the same time. Besides all these great qualities, Shaw is the handsomest man I ever saw. And probably the happiest."

The Burma Road as It Is Seen in 'Kukan'

Panoramic shot from Rey Scott's documentary film on China, beginning an engagement at the Fine Arts Theater with a special performance tonight.

John Boles on Stage

At the Keith Boston beginning Friday, John Boles will head a stage show which includes the Three Stooges and Mitzi Mayfair. The feature film will be "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," with Lupe Velez and Leon Errol as the principal players.

John Wayne has returned to Republic to play the romantic lead in "Lady for a Night," in which Joan Blondell, Ray Middleton, Blanche Yurka, Philip Merivale, and Edith Barrett are also to appear.

20th Century-Fox

Detail From 'Sun Valley Serenade'

The film, starring Sonja Henie, continues for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

Bette Davis' Next Film

Bette Davis' next picture, "In This Our Life," is to be directed by John Huston. This will be Mr. Huston's second directorial assignment. He directed soon-to-be-released "Maltese Falcon," starring Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. He has also written a number of scenarios. Miss Davis will begin work on "In This Our Life" as soon as she has completed her role in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," currently before the cameras with Monty Woolley playing his original role.

Cole Porter: Song Writer

Sixteen songs by Cole Porter will provide the musical backgrounds for "Let's Face It!," the new Vinton Freedley musical, due on Oct. 9 at the Colonial Theater. But right now, if anyone could tell Mr. Porter which ones of the 16 are to be the hit songs of the show he would make the songwriter happy.

"A show shouldn't have too many hit songs," says Mr. Porter. "Two or three are enough. But right now, who can tell which—if any—will reach top-ranking proportions?"

The judges of the songs will be on hand when the opening night curtain goes up.

"Even then, the answer won't be immediately apparent," Mr. Porter says. "I've found that it takes a little time for my tunes to take hold. 'Anything Goes,' 'Red Hot and Blue' and 'Leave It To Me' were a week or so old before we knew about 'You're the Top,' 'It's De-Lovely,' and 'Daddy.'"

There is a well-considered reason why Mr. Porter does not think that a musical score should be overburdened with hit tunes.

"Radio popularizes melodies so rapidly," he explains, "that before the public can possibly get into the theater, they already know the outstanding songs. If there are several hits, the whole score seems familiar and boring. If, however, there are just a couple that really stand out, the audience perks up when the orchestra strikes up the first bars. They've enjoyed all the others, anticipating the ones they are most familiar with."

Writing the tunes for a musical production is more than stringing together a series of isolated songs, says Mr. Porter. No matter how melodious the individual numbers, they cannot add up to a musical score unless several other things are taken into account, particularly the question of tempo in relationship to audience reaction.

"A song may have all the prerequisites for success but it will fail—and miserably—if it is spotted incorrectly in the show," he explains. "A ballad or love song may be very good at 8:30, when the curtain goes up on the first act. At 10:45 for the second act, it needs what is known as 'lifter'—faster rhythm, livelier spirit."

An example of what he means is provided by his composition, "Begin the Beguine." When it was part of the musical background of "Jubilee" no one noticed it particularly. Then one day Artie Shaw stepped up the tempo, transformed it into a swing number, and it became popular.

For "Let's Face It!" Mr. Porter continues methods of writing which he has used in the past. Many songs are written and many rejected, with the composer doing the discarding.

Dance Supplement Out

The Fourth Cumulated Supplement (1936-1940) to Paul Magriel's "A Biography of Dancing" has recently been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York. It contains 1,500 entries, which added to the 4,000 in the main volume, bring to the student's attention over 5,000 sources of material on the dance in all its phases, and on the arts related to the dance, as music, stage design, costumes, masques, mime and pantomime.

The subjects are listed, by author, in eight sections: General Works; History and Criticism of the Dance; Folk, National, Regional, and Ethnological Dances; The Art of Dancing; Ballet; Mime and Pantomime; Masques, and Accessories; and there is an Author, Subject and Analytical Index. It is paper bound, contains 104 pages, and costs $1.85. The main volume of 229 pages is priced at $4.75.

Mr. Magriel, the compiler, spent the summer of 1939 in the major libraries of Europe, examining titles in the field of dance. He is librarian of the Dance Archives of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, which functions as a bureau of research and information on the art, theory, and practice of dancing.

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Films in Boston

Exeter—
"River's End." Dennis Morgan and Elizabeth Earl. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Flying Blind." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Asther. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Kukan." Chinese picture in color. Premiere tonight at 8:30. Also Carmen Amaya.

Keith Memorial—
"Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Sing, Baby Sing." Alice Faye. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "This Is My Affair." Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President." Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—
"Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Ice-Capades." 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains, and Evelyn Keyes, 9:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7:05, 10:25. "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:40.

Paramount—
"New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:20, 10. "Flying Blind." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Asther. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:50, 9:50.

S. R. O.-Boston—
"Parachute Battalion." Nancy Kelly, Edmond O'Brien, Robert Preston. 10:00 a. m., 1:11, 4:13, 7:15, 10:03. Stage Show: 11:50 a. m., 2:52, 5:54, 8:56.

Scollay—
"Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Ice-Capades." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mata Hari." Greta Garbo. "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Manpower." George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyatt. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Rebecca." Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett. "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 1:50 and 8. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 9:20.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ruby Keeler. 1:50, 4:50, 8:06. "Manpower." George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:13, 6:21, 9:29.

Cleveland Circle: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Forced Landing." Richard Arlen and Eva Gabor. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, 2 and 8.

University: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "San Antonio Rose." 1:50, 5, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rostalind Russell. "For Beauty's Sake." 2 and 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Candle in the Wind." by Maxwell Anderson Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

South Station Theater—
Belgium's Underground Press, Louisiana Purchase, Islands of the St. Lawrence, two cartoons, Craig Wood and Ted Husing. Edgar Kennedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m.-11 p. m.

State—
"Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains and Evelyn Keyes. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05. "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:20, 4:30, 8:20.

Telepix—
"Man Who Changed the World." "Will France Rise Again?" "West Indies—Isles of Fate." "Underground Press." "Old-Time Vaudeville." "Craig Wood's Golf." "Lions for Sale." "Andre Kostelanetz." "Color Cartoons," and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Mystery Ship." Paul Kelly and Lola Lane. 11:04 a. m., 1:52, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "You Only Live Once." Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sydney. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Arise My Love." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 10:20 a. m., 2:10, 6, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Jungle Cavalcade." 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Entertainment Timetable

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "Prisoner of Devil's Island." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. 3:14, 9:14. "Dressed to Kill."

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 2:56, 8:13. "Nurses' Secret." Lee Patrick. 1:43, 7, 9:56.

Park: "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable. "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. 3:11, 9:45. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 4:05, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Angels with Broken Wings." Binnie Barnes, Gilbert Roland. "Great Guy." James Cagney. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:30 and 8:15. "Adventure in Washington." Virginia Bruce. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "21½ Hours' Leave." "Sweethearts of the Navy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 4:45, 8:05. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny and Kay Francis. 3:15, 6:25, 9:25.

Mystic: "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones and Susanna Foster. 1:55, 8. "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "West Point Widow." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Orpheum: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.

Strand: "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2:15, 8:30. "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 3:30, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. 3:23, 9:38.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Mary Howard. 3, 9. "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and Virginia Weidler. 1:45 and 7:45.

Medford: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:35, 8:15. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Mona Maris. 3:05, 9:05. "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris and Tom Brown. 2, 8.

NATICK — Colonial: "Thunder Afloat." 3:20, 9:20. "This Way Please." 2 and 3.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Manpower." Marlene Dietrich, George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:16, 9:16. "For Beauty's Sake." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Dive Bomber." Erroll Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. Also selected short subjects.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Accent on Love." George Montgomery and Osa Masson. "Citadel of Crime." Robert Montgomery and Linda Hayes.

Strand: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "Officer and the Lady." Rochelle Hudson.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 2:08, 8:08. "Man Betrayed," John Wayne. 3:38, 9:38.

Revere: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 3:38, 9:38. "Man Betrayed," John Wayne. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. "Hold That Woman." James Dunn and Frances Gifford. Continuous, 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Shining Victory." James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8.

Central: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery, "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Man Made Monster." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon. "Too Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:58, 8:47.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Saints Vacation." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Johnny Apollo." Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. George Murphy and Burgess Meredith. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Man Power." Marlene Dietrich, George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Eternally Yours." Loretta Young and David Niven. "Repent at Leisure." Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 4, 8:30, 9:58. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:10, 6:06.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—September 24, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

House That Is Ultramodern And Chinese

By Kathrine Morrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

When a house achieves distinction along any one line, it deserves the attention of those who want the best in their homes. But when a house is outstanding from many points of view, it not only merits attention; it compels it. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frey in Hillsborough, California, measures up to these exacting standards. There is nothing haphazard or accidental about its fine points. They are the result of a close co-operation between the owner, who is an interior decorator and designer, and the architect, Mr. James Mitchell of San Francisco.

The first impression it makes on practical-minded visitors is one of complete livableness. This in itself is an accomplishment, for the architecture is modern and sophisticated to the highest degree.

Have you ever noticed how hard it is to feel an atmosphere of home in ultramodern rooms? They have the intriguing flavor of a movie set — unfamiliar arrangements of line, form and color. They seem to be backgrounds for dress-up occasions and smart repartee, places to flit in and out of rather than to linger in and carry on the affairs of everyday life.

If you feel instantly at home in a house such as the one the Freys have built, as you certainly do, this in itself is proof that its designers have scored a signal success.

Finely Balanced Relationship

There is a finely balanced relationship between this house, its interior, and its setting. Every detail inside and out has been carefully thought out, but the result has simplicity and freshness.

The site of this house adds to its dramatic quality. It crowns a hillside which is oval in shape. The whole building seems to grow out of the slope which rises steeply from the valley floor of the canyon. Roof decks and railed balconies repeat the contour of the hillside and the whole forms a beautifully balanced composition.

The gray mustard yellow of the outside walls tones in with the shading of the clay soil. Other elements of a striking color scheme are found in the warm terra cotta tones of the gravel roofs and the deep green of the live oaks that embrace the house on the canyon side. The branches of the trees spread fan-wise over the garden, which lies between the house and the garage higher up. The thick foliage softens the lines and makes a delightful and premeditated link between the house and its setting.

Keyed to Chinese Paintings

The interior is an achievement equally successful. Five mellow old Chinese scroll paintings are the keynote of the entire decorative plan. They are mounted and placed as panels on walls covered with honey-green grass cloth. This color is the prevailing tone of the walls throughout the house.

In the large living room there are symphonic notes of soft corn yellow, grayed moss greens, rose rusts, honey beige, and off-white in the upholstery of the modern furniture, the curtains, and the Chinese hand-woven carpet. This restful color range makes the best kind of background not only for family life but also for entertaining.

The hospitality angle has been taken into account in the planning and furnishing, as well as in the color scheme of the main floor. There is easy freedom of access from room to room throughout.

In the living room guests gravitate naturally to certain centers, such as the fireside with its modern love-seat and comfortable chairs grouped around a low Chinese table, or the inviting quarter-round couch in the curve of the wide window, or to groups of chairs arranged for the enjoyment of the fine view.

The gardens and approach have been designed as an integral part of the whole plan. The Oriental touch finds expression in exquisite old tiles set into walls and passageways, and in the glazed Chinese pottery arranged around a curved balcony.

The contemporary spirit is echoed by many fascinating formal units, such as a long narrow fish pool following the lines of an intersecting path, concrete bordered beds planted with flowers of carefully studied shapes and colors, and, perhaps most delightful of all, the interesting arrangements of succulents.

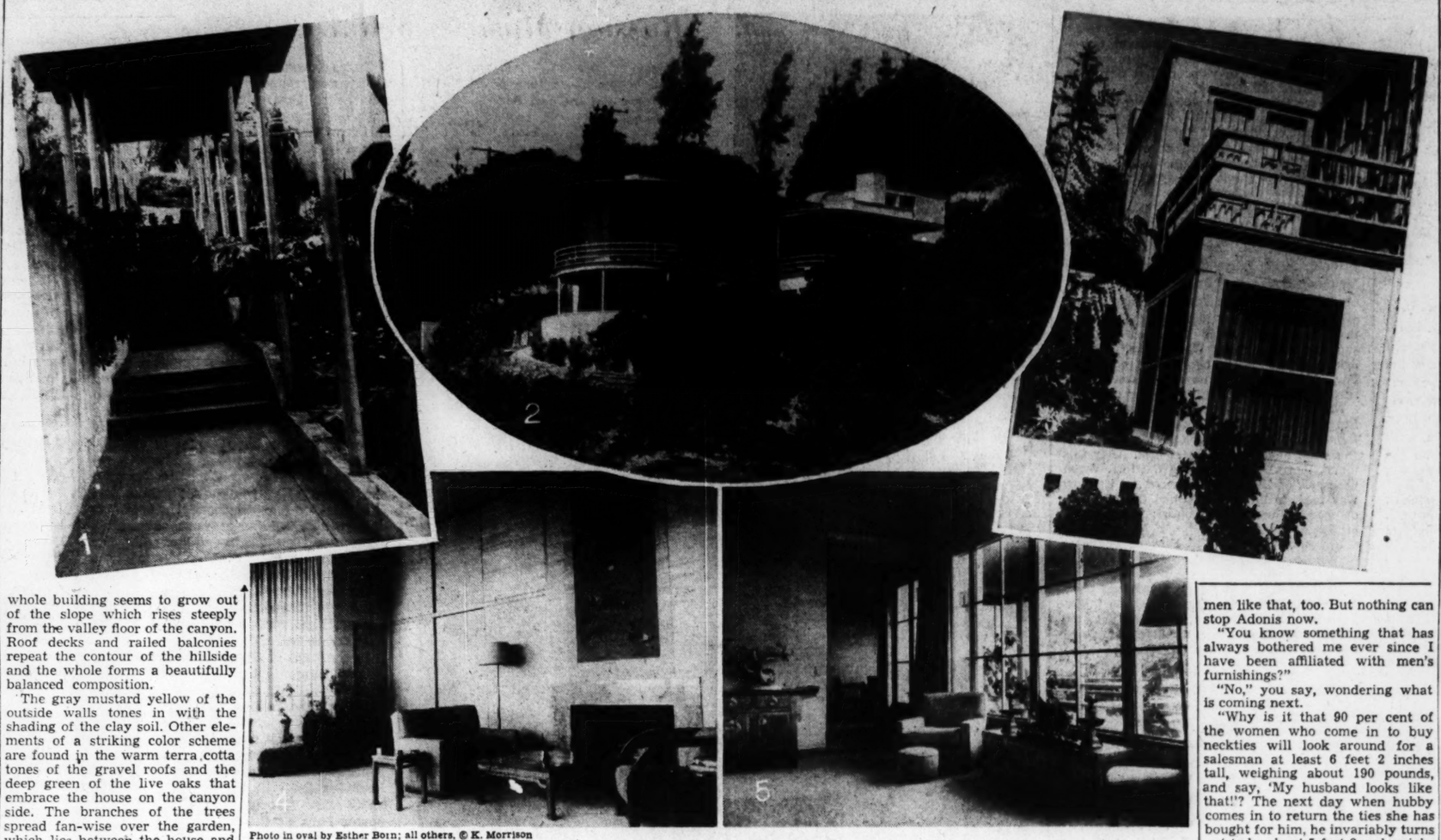

Photo in oval by Esther Born; all others, © K. Morrison

(1) The step-like roofs of this covered way, leading from the garage to the main entrance of the Frey house in Hillsborough, Calif., are Chinese in feeling and give a hint of the oriental touches so exquisitely developed within. Plants especially chosen for their appropriateness of form, texture, foliage, and color grow all along the retaining wall and blossom luxuriantly in the small garden bordering this passageway. (2) Following the line of a steep hillside, this home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frey blends with its setting in color as well as contour. The mustard yellow of the walls tones in with the clay soil and stands out against the deep green of the surrounding live oaks. (3) An attractive point of contact between the house and its setting is this railed roof deck overlooking a miniature Chinese rock garden. At night a strip light above creates an illusion of moonlight which throws into spectacular relief the strange shapes of many succulents. (4) Every color note in this living room is taken from the old Chinese scroll painting over the fireplace. The walls are covered with honey-green grass cloth. (5) The view from these windows forms part of the decorative plan of the living room.

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On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Page 'Emmy'!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oakridge, Oregon

That woman "Emmy"! Where is she?

After ripping our slacks up the back (so to speak), she jumped down from the Soapbox and slipped away through the crowd before I could get a crack at her with my bean-shooter.

So she thinks that slacks are non-feminine, does she? Well, I should like to inform her that at least they cover the wearer, and that is more than some garments do. Take shorts for example. Now there is a garment that is rightly named. They are "short" all right! Short on beauty, short on modesty, but plenty long on curtailment. Shorts, when worn with that thingamajig called a halter, or is it a saddle (anyway it's some part of a horse's dress), are certainly anything but ladylike.

Not so with slacks. From trim (or otherwise) waist down to slender (or otherwise) ankles, the wearer is concealed. Knees may be bony or knobby—who knows or cares? Calves may be muscled and stringy—who sees them? Legs may be slightly bowed—who can prove it?

Besides, women nowadays want equality—in dress as well as in customs and privileges. Just let "Emmy" (where is that woman!) point out, if she can, one woman who doesn't clamor for equality.

Aren't slacks an emancipator of womankind? Don't they prove our right to climb over obstacles and to put our feet on top of our desks? And there is a lot more I could say in their favor, but I hear someone coming up my front walk.

Why! I do believe it's that new young man from across the street. He's probably coming over to borrow our phone. Gracious, Marie! Get me out of these slacks and into a dress at once!

Marty

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

A Tie Salesman's Lot Is Not a Happy One— Shopping Wives Being What They Are

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What's interesting and new in men's ties?"

You breeze up to the men's neckwear counter all expectancy.

The only thing that happens is a curiously blank and rather pitying look which steals across the face of the Adonis behind the counter, as he echoes patiently, "New, Madam?"

"Yes," you maintain stoutly, "in fabrics or styles."

"You know, Madam," the masculine voice drones on, "we use the same fabrics we've always used—foulards, crepes, repps, brocades. They go on and on forever. Started wearing ties, the men did, just before the French Revolution when necks were, well, pretty much in the news so to speak, and perhaps a tie gave them a little sense of security."

Not too deeply impressed with history, you persist, "Well, but there must be some new styles!"

"Style, too, Madam, goes on in much the same way." You shift to the other foot. Will this go on forever? You want to buy a tie.

"But the proper styling of a tie is very important. It has to tie properly," the voice continues. "And there are different styles, too. Some men prefer a narrow tie which makes a small knot; others like a knot the size of a small pincushion. There are unlined ties and those which are lined, and there are men who have very decided opinions about which they will wear. Last year," he adds triumphantly, "one of the popular ties was shorter than average length."

"Think of that!" you feel like hurling at him. By this time your eye has roved up and down the neat rows of ties in the case on which you are leaning heavily, hoping that somewhere in this tie conversation you will come upon a ray or two of light. After all, you reason, whenever you talk to a man and look him in the face, you notice his tie, particularly if you find it more interesting than his face, and this sometimes happens. You are interested in colors. Should the color of a man's tie blend with his complexion, or his suit? This is the kind of thing you want to know. Or will you be fussy and try to mix and match ties and suits and complexions the way you do sweaters and skirts?

Bracing up you ask, "Is there anything you could advise in regard to my selection of color?"

Holds Forth Valiantly

A light breaks over the face of Adonis. He has come upon a woman customer who is actually seeking his advice, so he holds forth valiantly.

"A man blessed with red hair should never wear a red tie," he states with finality. "A man with a fair complexion should select light blues, navies, and greens; and a man with a dark complexion should go in for reds, maroons, and the more colorful ties."

You listen in wrapt attention, so he carries on. Now you're getting somewhere.

"A very short man should avoid ties with large patterns. No man should wear gaily colored ties for business. They are too distracting. Smaller patterns and good looking stripes in perfect coloring make up the best selections for a business man." Your eyes say volumes in admiration by this time. You've found the perfect tie salesman. He knows his business.

On his part Adonis grows confidential.

Women Buy 75 Per Cent

"If women could only be as thoughtful about the ties they buy as you are Madam," he goes on, "most of the ties we sell would not come back for exchange. Why, I know that at least 75 per cent of all the ties sold are purchased by women. But that is because the average man does not like to shop." You beam encouragingly.

"You see, Madam, any salesman will tell you that 90 per cent of the women who buy neckties say exactly the same thing: 'I would like to buy some ties for my husband (or sweetheart, or brother) and I know that he isn't going to like my selection, but he can bring them back for exchange.' So you see what we're up against—two transactions for every tie. But," and you actually see him grin, "every once in a while we come upon a really truthful woman who exclaims, 'Nothing in the world looks well on him.'"

A little surprised, you murmur something about having noticed men like that, too. But nothing can stop Adonis now.

"You know something that has always bothered me ever since I have been affiliated with men's furnishings?"

"No," you say, wondering what is coming next.

"Why is it that 90 per cent of the women who come in to buy neckties will look around for a salesman at least 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighing about 190 pounds, and say, 'My husband looks like that!'? The next day when hubby comes in to return the ties she has bought for him, he invariably turns out to be about 5 feet 3 and weighs 145. But I suppose that is the way all men look to their wives—tall and handsome."

You never dreamed of getting so confidential about mere neckties. After all, you only want to buy a few ties. "How about this striped silk?"

"That is a striped repp, Madam, made from a domestic fabric that is far superior to the imported one we carried in our stock last year. The imported tie sold for $3.50, and we find it possible to sell this domestic tie at $2.50."

"I like that very much," you decide. "Send me three in different stripe combinations." Already you are thinking about the sweater you must buy for Johnny, when Adonis once more corrals your attention.

"This is a hint I think most women who buy their husband's clothing might find helpful," he continues earnestly, evidently making the most of his opportunity to educate one of the 90 per cent.

"Jot down on a small card, or even in your address book, your hubby's shirt size, his sleeve length, the size of his collar, and his waist measurement. Then when you set out to purchase slacks, undershorts, belts, or other accessories, you won't find yourself in a predicament. You'd hardly believe it, Madam," he continued, "but only last week a woman who was on a shopping expedition for her husband was asked his waist measurement and she had no idea what it was, so she just stretched out her arms as far apart as they would go and said, "He's about this big!"

The moral of this tale is probably that men should select their own ties, but think what fun the 90 per cent would miss!

You'll Wear Your Hair Shorter And Forward This Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The trend in hair fashions this season is definitely toward shorter hair," declared Mr. Paul, famed hair stylist of the Charles of the Ritz Salons. "And," he added fervently, "I hope this means the end of the long, unvarying glamour bob.

"By shorter hair," he explained, "I mean five to six inches in the front, and about one inch longer than that in the back." Mr. Paul looked critically at the head of the young woman in the chair in front of him, and turned it slowly to gain a perfect feeling of its contour, his hands deft and masterly in their rapid movements.

"The famous 'feather trim,' so popular this summer, was the forerunner of the new vogue for shorter hair," he continued. "This versatile style will enable women to keep their hair in place neatly and smartly, and to have it dressed to suit the contour of the head.

"You will note, too," he added, "that hairdressers can do a great deal more with hair that has been trimmed and shaped." He ran his fingers through the soft hair of the girl in the chair and snipped away as he chatted. "With the long bob we were compelled either to let it hang, or to put it up on top of the head . . . the only two things that could be done. This accommodating new length of hair lends itself to any number of variations of the original coiffure."

Latest in Coiffures

"What is the very newest thing in coiffures?" I asked, watching his facile movements with a keen appreciation of their implications, for Mr. Paul is a great artist.

Without a moment's hesitation he came to the point.

"The newest thing is the decided swirl at the back of the head, with no hair on the neckline. The hair is swirled to one side. The ends are combed into soft curls behind the ear. A comb is necessary to hold them in place. Those women, however, who feel they must still have the softness of hair on the neck, can have that too. All they need do is to have the swirl and then pull out a few curls around the neckline.

"As a matter of fact, the whole line in this new hair style is a forward movement," he continued, "bringing the hair around the face for decorative purposes. This can be accomplished by coquille curls or the reverse pompadour. The new hats call for more hair around the face and less at the back of the neck.

Hair Must Be Shaped

"Since hair is a woman's most pliable feature, it should be used decoratively. The hairdresser," he stressed, "has just your hair and your individual face to work with. In order that he may devise a coiffure that is smart and becoming, as well as manageable for you, your hair must be properly cut and shaped. This is particularly true when you are intending to have a permanent wave. Let the hair that is not naturally wavy be given an expert, artistic permanent, in order to provide the foundation for an attractive and flattering coiffure."

There is no excuse today for a permanent wave to be "fuzzy," Mr. Paul says. A method has been developed whereby a permanent wave is designed and given according to the individual texture of the hair. This method assures a soft, casual-looking permanent wave—the nearest thing to naturally curly hair.

Hat and hair problems are as closely related this season as usual, and the solving of one makes light work for the other. You are the arbiter of which shall be first—but how about a new coiffure?

Martha King

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Make a Glove Yourself!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever look at a hand-sewn glove and say to yourself, "I bet I could make a pair myself." Well, now is your chance. You can hand-sew your own glove and it will cost you about half what it would cost if you bought it already made.

"Make-a-Glove" is a leather glove which you can buy in a package. The various pieces, cut-out trunks, thumbs, and fourchettes, come packaged together with a skein of glove-sewing silk, a blunt needle, and illustrated directions for sewing.

The various pieces are numbered at strategic points and they are also perforated along the edges, so that all you have to do is to pretend you are back in kindergarten and sew in and out of the perforations. You can't help coming out even if you are good and do not skip any holes. The result is a pair of hand-sewn leather gloves that fit you perfectly and conform gently to your hand.

Only the finest South African capeskin, tanned in America and washable, is used. These gloves come in five shades, black, dark brown, turf tan, beige, and white, and in sizes from 6 to 7½. You can buy them at glove counters in department stores.

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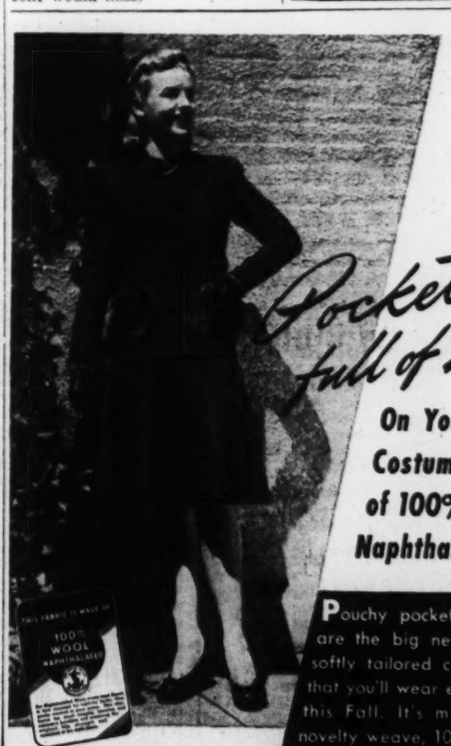

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The Home Forum

Approach Through History

I CAN think of no better way to pass along the impression made upon me, that soft summer day, than to set the scene, and then, with few comments, to let the events tell their own story; even if, at first, they tell it slowly.

At the meeting of Lake George and Lake Champlain, the waters, in emptying from one lake into the other, crowd through a narrow passage. On a bluff above these narrows, the French in 1755 built Fort Carillon — Fort Ticonderoga, as we know it—to protect the great waterway into Canada. The fort is still there, on the New York shore, looking across at Vermont.

* * *

As I drove down to the lake from the Vermont side, I eyed the ferry dubiously. But I had no choice; that or nothing. So I jounced aboard the alarming craft. The planks of the deck were a xylophone, on which my wheels rattled out a tune. Why, do you suppose, must ferry-decks always slope away both front and back from a middle elevation? Oh, well; here we are at last, safely nosing into the gravel on the opposite bank. Now, first of all, for that garden.

Between the bluff where the fort stands, and the lake, Indians used, once upon a time, to plant their corn. Here, in 1757, General Montcalm's chief engineer, as if building a fort were not enough, laid out the first of all the formal gardens that now bloom in America—the "Jardin du Roi." He planned it symmetrically, as an engineer would be sure to do; and he protected it by a high brick wall, with sturdy supports, about as thick as chimneys, to prop it up inside. He had the habit, of course, of building protecting walls. How much of the garden I saw that morning was as he arranged it, I had no idea. I pretended that it was all just as he left it.

The garden is reddish, with a generous planting of reddish flowers to match the walls and pavements. There is nothing garish about the color, nothing of the shade we mean by "brick-red"; for time has painted the whole place with a mellowing wash of old rose. So many seasons have passed over it, so many freezes and thaws have heaved the earth, that the brick paths have shifted this way and that: some of the bricks have been pushed up, some have caved in. But the good old wall has stood its ground. Through a gate at the end farthest from the lake, lines of mountain ash, gay as orange trees, lead off across the lawn toward the fort. And now I must be going that way myself.

* * *

My slow approach to the fort, across the lake, through the garden, toward the woods, had led me to the most important of all approaches, the approach through history. I had already walked so deep into the past that, on the road to the fort, I was not in the least surprised to find, still cutting clearly through the forest, the "French Lines," which in 1758 Montcalm threw up, when news reached him that the British general, Abercrombie, and his gaudy flotilla were sailing down the lake, with banners and bagpipes and bugles. Like other generals of his day, Abercrombie, this "aged gentleman" (of 52!), liked to tell the enemy he was coming. Fully warned, therefore, Montcalm was able to stop even the brave Black Watch, who on that day took the brunt of the fighting.

But the tide soon turned. After a troubled winter, during which the French garrison was persistently harried and worn down by those expert snowshoers, Rogers and his Rangers, the fort was captured by Lord Amherst. That was the last the French ever saw of it. The British stayed there till the American Revolution was in full swing.

* * *

All through one May night, in 1775, while darkness held, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys rowed frantically across from the Vermont shore in small boatloads. Only eighty-three men had time to get over. Still, the Americans wanted that fort and the supplies in it. General Washington, in Cambridge, needed them badly—and got them. For, when the sun rose next day, after Allen's surprise attack, the English flag was down.

Not for long. Two years afterward, General Burgoyne pulled his attacking cannon up Mt. Defiance, where the Americans most assuredly should have placed theirs first. After this move, there was no holding the fort. When the news of Burgoyne's success, on its slow way back to England, reached the King, he clapped his hands and shouted: "I have beat all the Americans."

Not quite. When, in 1783, Burgoyne gave up at Saratoga, he surrendered the fort, with everything else.

So Ticonderoga has been a meeting place for more than the waters of its two lakes: French, Indians, English, and Colonials, up and down the lakes in battle array, time and time again have met and clashed.

* * *

Many great men have passed beneath the stone arch that leads into the fort. Their names are engraved on a plaque: Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Montcalm, Ethan Allen. . . . I followed them in respectfully, to what is now a museum. There I found a small boy, fascinated by a lay figure in the uniform of a Scotch Highlander.

"Where's his 'black watch'?" he whined.

His mother tweaked him away, as he was about to search the pockets.

But I liked best to stand outside, among the old mortars and cannon. I looked about to get my bearings; my mind a jumble of unrelated facts. I wondered which was the cliff where Rogers shook the Indians off his track by fastening his snowshoes on "hind side" before. Mt. Defiance was easy to find. Why had the Americans supposed this little hillock was "inaccessible to artillery"? "Mont Serpent à Sonnettes," the French had called it: "Rattle Snake Mountain." I shuddered. Interesting, though, to notice that the French and English names are not at all the same kind. The French are picturesque, suited to the particular locality; the British and the Americans give general names, which would fit anywhere. "Defiance"; "Mt. Independence" there across the lake. That, however, is a different story; a name for the special occasion when news came to the garrison of the "Declaration." I tried to picture those jubilant men on that day.

* * *

"Fort Carillon." I could not hear the "chimes" of the waterfall, as the namer had in his quieter world. Always nowadays somebody is either starting or stopping an automobile just when one wants to listen for gentler sounds. What I did hear was an informative little girl:

"It used to be called 'Fort Carry On,'" she was telling her mother. "The French named it that, but I don't know what the French for it is. Anyway, it's a good name for a fort, isn't it?"

The four flags that fly from the ramparts are not those used by their nations today: the United States, Great Britain, France. Two of them are American: the "Union" Flag of the Colonies, before the Revolution, with the Union Jack in place of our stars; and the early flag of the United States, with thirteen stars set in a circle. I had lately seen still a third unfamiliar, Colonial flag, which was carried in the Battle of Bennington. In the center of the blue square is the date, written large: 76; and arched over by eleven stars, with the twelfth and thirteenth each in an upper corner.

Along with these American flags, float the white banner with golden fleur-de-lis of Royal France, and an English flag with its diagonals still white. I hesitate to say which cross, St. Patrick's of Ireland, or St. Andrew's of Scotland, was not yet superimposed on the white. The dictionary and the encyclopaedia refer easily to "white saltire," "saltire gules," and so on. My timid guess is that St. Patrick's is the one missing.

* * *

I was giving a last look down toward the water's edge, where lay a tiny boat, one of America's first navy; and back at those flags that met so often here in battle, when I heard the crackle of a radio, and an English voice:

"This is London speaking. . . ."

I could not catch all he said; careless, young American voices cut into the precise, English accent. But I heard an exciting message. The Lord Privy Seal, Clement Attlee, was confirming what for several days had been a persistent rumor.

What would those great men think, whose names are written on the wall of Ticonderoga? What would Washington make of that English voice, penetrating the old stronghold, with the news of a meeting aboard ship in a halcyon harbor of the Atlantic? An "entangling" meeting, if ever there was one, but a meeting that may be a step toward saving the world, and the United States along with the rest of the nations. Montcalm, Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, who fought on the narrow battle lanes of these lakes—what would they feel about the man who, at a great risk, crossed the battlefield of the Atlantic, all the way from England? Would Benjamin Franklin, in a flash of intuition, have guessed the means by which the voice could reach Ticonderoga, to meet there so many voices that told of a past at war; and to hold out the hope of a future at peace?

In fragments, the voice spoke on:

". . . a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety. . . . Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance. . . .

"All the nations of the world . . . must come to the abandonment of the use of force. . . ."

P. R.

A Wealth of Inspiration

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Established by Mary Baker Eddy

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A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY HARPSICHORD

HANS RUCKERS and his son, Andreas, of Antwerp were the most celebrated among the makers of harpsichords. Double-banked harpsichords by both Ruckers are in the Albert H. Steinert Collection of Keyed and Stringed Instruments in the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.

This harpsichord is by the father, Hans. The sounding board, dated 1613, bears a filigreed monogram "H. R." and floral ornamentation, while the top is richly embellished in Chinese lacquer. The naturals are black and the sharps are white, an arrangement which later usage reversed.

Not very long ago, this instrument was played and was found to possess the original timbre. The fine quality of tone and the carrying power is attributed to the splendid workmanship of Hans Ruckers and to the large, sound boards. Dr. Louis Chapman wrote in the School of Design Bulletin: "These harpsichords are so fragile and get out of tune so easily, one must conclude that the musicians of those days were able to tune as well as play, just as does the harpist of the present time. . . . The upper keyboard sounds one octave above the corresponding key of the lower and they may be played independently or 'coupled up.'" He found the instrument resembled most closely the German zither, the guitar, and the Portuguese banjo.

D. A.

Vigil on a Deer Path

TO ONE WHO has been out much at night in the wilderness, there are perceptible distinct degrees of darkness, and there are varying kinds of silence. During the twilight and the dusk there is much subdued activity of wild things preparatory to retiring. Then the woods are suffused with lilac, orchid, and rosy lights. The transition from day to night has the quiet majesty that we associate with the eternal cosmic processes. . . . At such a time I feel the touch only of the things great and immemorial, only the mightier movements of nature, only the stars and the seasons, only winds and rivers and stately trees. . . .

About a half-hour after the last of the amethystine light has faded from the west, a profound silence settles over the woods. All diurnal things are at rest, and the nocturnal things have not yet freely begun their roaming of the dim country of the night. It is at this time that the air is most richly perfumed with the dewy fragrances arising from wet leaves, damp pine needles, musty myrtles. . . .

From my station I move up a little woodland hill, where the forest is open and parklike. On my way, wild things get my scent, and scuttle or dash softly or crash away, the manner of their flight determined by their size and their temperaments. By the time I reach my new position, moonlight is flooding the woods, and that mystic radiance has both a revealing and a concealing power. Here I will sit on a pine stump until deer come by me in the moonshine, as I know they will; for over this little rise runs one of their favorite paths. While they wander and stray a good deal to feed, they have standard highways; and from plantation records that go back as far as the year 1686, I have reason to know that the wild deer are now using the same pathways through the woods of home as they did three centuries and half ago. . . .

I have a long wait, but who will not wait amid deepening peace and increasing loveliness? At last they come: two fairy shapes, silent, elusive, beautiful. The mild night air is drifting from them to me, so that they do not detect my presence. Here are two great silver stags with silver horns, moving with unpostured grace through a silvery world. They pause, as if posing for an urgent picture. Nearer they come, and I notice that at certain angles in the moonlight they are almost invisible; at others they are vividly visible. Past me they glide like spirits of the wilderness, having all the meaning connoted by the night, by stillness, and by the unwearied charm of nature. Into the silver silences they vanish. — From "Home by the River," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE. (New York: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Hardy Perennials

Now, when so many flowers turn
To fragrant and elusive dust,
Some faded beauty I may yearn—
But more and more I come to trust
Hardy perennials that hold
A little longer, as we would,
A little higher, as we must,
The banners, when this year grows old
The beauty full of hardihood.
Less tragic than some fragile thing,
But heartening as returning wings!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Undisturbed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE LONGING for freedom, safety, security, and refuge is perennial in the human heart. Down through the ages there have been many who, through spiritualization of thought and uplifted faith, inspired by a diligent search of the Scriptures, have seen such longings fulfilled and, in times of stress such as these, found strength and solace in turning confidently to God. The words and example of Christ Jesus, as set forth in the New Testament, have inspired his followers to discern in some measure the unreality of sin, disease, death, war, famine, and pestilence, and by the exercise of true moral courage they have been able to rise above the dark clouds of fear.

Because many professing Christians, as well as those without religious convictions, accept the phenomena of material sense testimony as real, as mighty in power, they have sought refuge and safety in some material place or condition, only to find that they have sought in vain. It remained for Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," to denounce evil, material sense, as nothing, as counterfeit in origin and character. For three quarters of a century her teaching has glorified God as All, as the only power, enthroned Spirit. She has proclaimed Mind and its ideas, the eternal God and His spiritual, immortal universe, as the only cause and effect.

In the light of Christian Science, many earnest students have found the Scriptures so illumined that they have been able to differentiate between the real, spiritual man and the mortal or material sense of creation, and thus to realize that only within the realm of material sense testimony can any discord be apparent. Knowing that the fury of the oppressor and bestial ferocity, having no spiritual power back of them, are foredoomed to failure, these students have found refuge in God and His promises.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy."

The "correct view of man" cannot be distorted by any discordant conditions of mortal mind. One with such a view goes forth with loving-kindness, moral courage, and childlike faith to vanquish evil, and thus thwart its attempt to destroy the Christ-idea. Childlike faith has nothing to do with years. It may be exercised alike by child and adult. It comes with the willingness to turn away from the evidence of the senses to the realization of God as divine Principle, as the loving Mother and the protecting Father, who saves and heals.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 514): "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm. Free and fearless it roams in the forest. Undisturbed it lies in the open field, or rests in 'green pastures, . . . beside the still waters.'" And in the next paragraph we read, "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless."

If we, like Daniel, in humility turn our thoughts away from error, discard easily besetting sins, and in patience obey the mandates of Truth, we too may experience the Psalmist's assurance when he said of God (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

When we attain this steadfast assurance through spiritual exaltation, there will be no unsatisfied longing for more living space, because we shall have proved the fact that in God "we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts 17:28). Because God fills all space there can be no lack for His children. Available alike to all are the good and perfect gifts of God.

With what equanimity the student of Christian Science is able to face what seem to be the terrifying manifestations of evil! He is confident in the final triumph of Truth because he knows that Jesus' words (Luke 17:21), "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you," are true. On page 306 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."

Comforting indeed to every seeker are these words of a beautiful hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 179):

"Love now is dawning over every nation;
Showing true brotherhood, publishing salvation,
Love bids all discord cease.
Conquering hate, enthroning peace,
Love, Love alone is power."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Finding a Conch Shell

I held the hollow shell against my ear.
I do not know what sound I hoped to hear.
The shell was cool against my hand.
Sunset was everlasting at its heart.
Mine was the difficult, the single choice—
Whether to listen or to feast the eyes
On the curved wonder, on the fluted shape.
I chose to listen, and the sound I heard
Was the multitudinous murmuring of summer's voice—
All the hushed sounds that rise
From the green season, where the mellowing grape
Attracts the golden droning of the bee,
Where the leaves lift along a languid wind,
And evening leans above the drowsy bird.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Neclintit

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

DORINŢA DE libertate, siguranţă, securitate, şi refugiu este vecinică în inima omenească. În cursul veacurilor au fost mulţi cari, prin spiritualizarea gândirii şi credinţă înălţată, inspiraţi de o sârguitoare cercetare a Scripturilor, şi-au văzut asemenea dorinţi împlinite şi, în timpuri grele ca cele de azi, au găsit putere şi mângâiere îndreptându-se cu încredere către Dumnezeu. Vorbele şi pilda lui Hristos Isus, astfel cum sunt arătate în Noul Testament, au inspirat pe adepţii săi să perceapă în oarecare măsură nerealitatea păcatului, boalei, morţii, războiului, foametei, şi molimei, şi prin exerciţiul adevăratului curaj moral au fost în stare să se ridice deasupra norilor negri ai fricei.

Pentrucă mulţi Creştini practicanţi, precum şi aceia fără convingeri religioase, acceptă fenomenele mărturiei simţurilor materiale drept reale, drept forţă puternică, ei au căutat refugiu şi siguranţă într'un locaş sau condiţie materială oarecare, numai pentru a constata că au căutat în zadar. I-a rămas lui Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, şi autoarea cărţii ei fundamentale, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), să denunţe răul, simţ material, drept nimica, drept contrafăcut în origină şi caracter. Timp de trei sferturi de veac învăţăturile sale au glorificat pe Dumnezeu drept Totul, drept singura putere, Spirit întronat. Ea a proclamat Mintea şi ideile sale, Dumnezeul vecinic şi universul Său spiritual, nemuritor, drept singura cauză şi efect.

La lumina Ştiinţei Creştine, mulţi cercetători serioşi au găsit Scripturile aşa de luminate încât au putut diferenţia între omul real, spiritual şi simţul de creaţiune muritor sau material, dându-şi astfel seama că numai înăuntrul domeniului mărturiei simţurilor materiale poate să se ivească discordie. Ştiind că furia şi ferocitatea bestială a asupritorului, sunt predestinate la peire, neavând forţă spirituală la bază, aceşti cercetători au găsit refugiu în Dumnezeu şi promisiunile Sale.

In Science and Health Mary Baker Eddy scrie (pp. 476, 477): "Isus şi-a îndreptat în Ştiinţă privirile la omul perfect, pe care l'a văzut acolo unde muritorilor le apare omul muritor păcătos. In acest om perfect Mântuitorul a văzut însuşi asemănarea lui Dumnezeu, şi această vedere corectă despre om a vindecat bolnavii. Astfel Isus ne-a învăţat că împărăţia cerurilor este intactă, universală, şi că omul este pur şi sfânt."

"Vederea corectă despre om" nu poate fi pervertită de nici o stare discordantă a minţii muritoare. Cel ce are această convingere merge înainte cu bunătate-iubitoare, curaj moral, şi credinţă de copil că va învinge răul, împiedecând astfel încercarea sa de a distruge ideia-Hristos. Credinţă de copil nu are nimic de a face cu anii. Ea poate fi exercitată la fel de copil şi de adult. Ea vine cu tendinţa de părăsire a evidenţii simţurilor materiale către realizarea că Dumnezeu este Principiu divin, Mama iubitoare şi Tatăl protector, care salvează şi vindecă.

Mary Baker Eddy scrie (ibid., p. 514): "Curajul moral este 'leul din seminţia lui Iuda' regele domeniului mintal. Liber şi fără frică cutreeră pădurea. Neclintit stă în câmpia deschisă, sau odihneşte 'pe pajişti ierboase, . . . lângă ape tihnite.'" Şi în paragraful următor citim, "Înţelegând controlul pe care Iubirea îl avea asupra tuturor, Daniel s'a simţit sigur în groapa leilor, şi Pavel a dovedit vipera a fi nevătămătoare."

Dacă noi, la fel cu Daniel, ne îndepărtăm cu umilinţă gândurile de greşală, ne desbărăm uşor de păcatele ce ne înconjoară, şi cu răbdare dăm ascultare poruncilor Adevărului, şi noi vom putea simţi siguranţa Psalmistului când a spus despre Dumnezeu (Psalmi 119:165), "De mare fericire au parte cei ce iubesc legea ta: şi nici o piedică nu le stă în cale."

Când ajungem la această fermă convingere prin exaltare spirituală, nu va mai exista dorinţă nesatisfăcută pentru mai mult spaţiu vital, pentru că vom fi dovedit faptul că în Domnul "avem viaţă, în el ne mişcăm şi suntem" (Faptele Sfinţilor Apostoli 17:28). Fiindcă Dumnezeu ocupă tot spaţiul nu poate să existe lipsă pentru copiii Săi. La dispoziţia tuturor în mod egal se află darurile bune şi perfecte ale lui Dumnezeu.

Cu cât calm este în stare să privească cercetătorul Ştiinţei Creştine cele ce par a fi manifestaţiunile îngrozitoare ale răului! El are încredere în triumful final al Adevărului pentrucă ştie că vorbele lui Isus (Luca 17:21), "Iată, împărăţia lui Dumnezeu este în mijlocul vostru" sunt adevărate. La pagina 306 din Science and Health Mary Baker Eddy scrie, "Neclintită în mijlocul ciocnirilor mărturiilor simţurilor materiale, Ştiinţa, liniştit suverană, desvălue muritorilor, Principiul divin, imutabil şi armonios,—desvălue Viaţa şi universul, vecinic prezent şi etern."

Pentru oricine caută, aceste vorbe dintr'un frumos imn (Colecţia de Imnuri a Ştiinţei Creştine, No. 179) sunt într'adevăr consolatoare:

"Iubirea acum răsare asupra fiecărei naţiuni;
Aducând adevărată frăţie, anunţând salvare,
Iubirea comandă încetarea oricărei discordii.
Cucerind ură, întonând pace,
Iubirea, Iubirea singură este putere."

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Intimate Message: Washington

From Parchesi to Politics ..... ***By R. L. S.***

When we go away on vacation, the first thing we need to do on return is to talk with friends and pick up loose ends and capture the current moods of this kaleidoscopic Capital.

Thus we have devoted ourselves to long discussions with friends and colleagues since our return, requesting an explanation of this and that, seeking to find the undercover explanation—or at least the current Washington gossip—on such and such a political move, and attempting to assay the latest sentiment of Congress, the newspapers and the White House on matters of moment.

Take it all and all, our approach is a good deal like that of the Mississippi steamboat pilot in Mark Twain's era, who was generally familiar, night and day, with his river, but who was more conscious than anyone else of its frequent and manifold changes, that needed continual study.

Well, maybe it would be interesting to pass on some of the gossip we have heard to readers; not as the final word on any subject, but as current casual opinion of a variety of observers here.

The feeling on the Congressional situation, for instance, seems to be that Mr. Roosevelt can get his second lend-lease bill through without much difficulty, and that Cordell Hull can have the Neutrality Act modified, or even repealed, if the Administration is prepared to make a fight for it.

Then, on the far-reaching price control bill, Congressional leaders appear to have about steeled themselves to take action after thinking it over on vacation. It will be easier indeed to get the Roosevelt-Henderson program through since Bernard Baruch testified before the House Committee, and urged a very much more drastic bill than the Administration requests.

Isolationists in Rear Guard Action

In general, as these trends indicate, the isolationists seem to be losing strength. Maybe it is the force of recent events in Europe or maybe it is Mr. Roosevelt's latest strong radio speech; but in any event, if Washington correspondents are any judge, isolationists are now fighting a rear-guard and delaying action.

The inquiry into the motion-picture industry seems to be petering out, and it would be no surprise to anybody if it were voluntarily ended by the isolationist Senate subcommittee fairly soon. This does not mean that a declaration of war is to follow. It merely means that Mr. Roosevelt is carrying the Congress with him on stronger policies, to an increasing degree for the time being.

Because we ourselves in this column announced Aug. 4 that the Administration was considering life insurance companies as an important source of new tax income, we were particularly interested in what had been done on the subject while we were away. The Treasury, it appears, is preparing the way for a showdown on the matter in the supplementary tax bill, for next year. In fact Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee has now announced that the whole matter is under preliminary discussion.

Another thing we couldn't figure out was the status of the oil shortage. Was there an oil shortage? Or wasn't there one? What's become of it? —a more bewildering matter to try to follow in cursory glances at the newspapers on a vacation between swims in the lake, naps in the hammock and terrific parchesi games with the children, we have never noted.

'Still an Oil Shortage'—Ickes

Well, we have been back in Washington three days and we can state formally that there is still an oil shortage—at any rate, an official oil shortage. In other words, Mr. Ickes hasn't yielded an inch. In fact his mood can be reliably reported as full of fire and fury, and if he takes the witness stand (as we confidentially advise you he proposes to do in a week or so, at least according to present plans) he will have some strong things to say.

He doesn't put much stock in those 20,000 tank cars (wasn't it?) which John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railways, indicated could be thrown into the breach. And whatever you may think of Mr. Ickes, it would be wise to withhold judgment, we think, on this oil issue. Mr. Ickes should have better sources of oil information than any other man in the country. This oil shortage (or at any rate the oil transportation shortage, for there is plenty of oil but a questionable amount of tanker space to carry it) may be no laughing matter.

This is about as far as our investigations have gone at the moment. Nobody seems to be quite sure how the United States-Japanese negotiations are developing, but the general feeling is that there is very little to negotiate. Neither side is likely, it is thought, to give way. The Japanese military clique cannot shift position without a revolutionary loss of face. The State Department, our friends tell us, is not "going to sell China down the river."

Putting it bluntly, some people here think that if there is going to be a shooting war, it is apt to come sooner in the Pacific than the Atlantic.

It speaks more of the present unique atmosphere of this Capital than anything else that such a comment can be made casually in an after-dinner conversation and that it should be calmly accepted as reasonable and just by all those present.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Wanted: a Priioritician ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

There's a new vocation waiting to be filled in this industrial region—priioritician. Just as the politician knows about politics and the electrician about electrcity, this man would know about priorities. He'd know everything there is to know about them, including the numerous ways to get them and what to do with them after one has them. But where is the man qualified for this job? So far lay experts ready to hire out in this field haven't made their appearance but if the defense program lasts long enough, the Rotary club may have to add a new category to its list of businesses and professions.

Right now each individual executive tries to be his own priorities expert. It means "home work" for a good many business men. How simple now seem the old days when the manager of a small factory just ordered nails when he wanted them, or nickel, or copper. In fact, factories used to send salesmen to come and get the orders, and even to plead for them! Ah, those simple days of long ago, or, that is, of last year.

One-Man Treasure Hunt

Now Mr. Manufacturer starts on a one-man treasure hunt when he wants materials for his small plant, if he has no defense contracts. He doesn't hope to get all the material he used last year, but he comes home beaming if he has found a substitute that will keep his factory wheels moving. When he finds some material he can use, he is likely to buy all the supplier will allow, and Mrs. Manufacturer just has to get along without the new fur coat she was planning on. She is probably even happy about it. For it gives one a feeling of prosperity to know that the factory has enough material to keep one's husband in business another year.

If Mr. Manufacturer decides the thing to do is to stop trying to manufacture for civilian use and concentrate his efforts on defense contracts which bring with them priority ratings for materials, he still hasn't simplified his life, not even if he gets the contracts. First, he'll probably have to spend some evenings studying the government's primer on priorities, published by the OPM. It defines many of the new terms, from priorities themselves to such things as "limited blanket rating," and "industry-wide control." Then it throws light on problems which may arise, such as this: "Suppose a subcontractor for a prime contractor is having trouble getting deliveries from a subcontractor of his own, what shall he do?" Yes, there's an answer.

Preference Rating Certificates

Then come instructions for filling out preference rating certificates and forms which he must present to the Army and Navy, which in turn obtain for him his preference ratings. There are a variety of these; income taxes and social security forms should certainly come in handy here. Most requests must be made in triplicate, one to go to the supplier from whom the manufacturer hopes to get the material; one to the Division of Priorities of the OPM; one for his own files. He gets them notarized, and then waits to get his rating, which may be a top one, like A-1-a, or somewhere farther down the list, like A-10.

Of course, the priority rating certificate isn't the only method of indicating priority. There are other ways, and that's something else Mr. Manufacturer can study on his evenings at home.

The Government is trying to help the puzzled executive and is offering counsel through the OPM branch offices in the big cities. Call up one of these offices and you find officials willing to give explanations patiently in words of one syllable, so to speak. And still it isn't too simple.

Anyway, running a business isn't dull these days. And when a man who thought himself just an ordinary small manufacturer finds he has been able to trace his way through all the intricacies of Government rulings and come out actually on top, with his factory producing things the people or the Government needs, he can't help but gain a little self-confidence. Nothing that lies ahead will stump him for long, he believes.

To Change the Subject:

Progress in the Rights of Children ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

Children's Concerts, Children's Theaters, Children's Museums, Children's Art Centers—have you ever stopped to think how many services and programs for children there are in your community? Just stop and count them some day when you feel discouraged about the world's progress and cheer yourself up.

Throughout the ages, parents have loved and protected their own children but only within comparatively recent times have they been developing equal concern for all children. Today we take so much for granted in the way of benefits we enjoy, that it is difficult to realize how short a time ago it was that reformers were fighting to institute these very benefits.

When Samuel Slater built a cotton mill in Rhode Island in 1790, marking a new industrial order for the United States, his first employees were boys and girls ranging in age from seven to twelve years. As other factories were later established in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, David Humphreys, owner of a Connecticut plant, brought a number of children from almshouses in New York. He patterned the English practice of using pauper children for factory labor.

Worked Long Hours

It was reported in 1832 by the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Other Working Men that two fifths of all persons employed in New England factories were between the ages of seven and sixteen years. Their hours were from 10 to 15, and not until 1836 was action taken in their behalf. Then Massachusetts made the start. It passed a law providing that no child under 15 should be employed in any manufacturing establishment unless he had attended school for at least three months of the preceding year.

Not until 1842 was further action taken by the same state. A law was passed, limiting the labor of children under 12 years to 10 hours a day. Similar laws were passed by Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Although inadequately enforced, these laws were indications of an aroused consciousness of the needs of children. This social awakening has been manifest in steadily increasing measures for their protection.

Now, even in the midst of war, the countries of the world are giving first thought to their children —the men and women of tomorrow. They are being evacuated to areas of safety. Mothers and fathers are intrusting them to the care of others, confident of loving interest in their welfare. "Foster parents" in America write to "adopted" children in England whom they have never seen but to whose support they contribute.

Accepted as Children's Right

In the meantime every effort is made by the Governments of the belligerent countries to see that the scars of war do not touch the children, that they have education, play and, so far as possible, the happiness that has been accepted as childhood's right.

And in America, with defense efforts absorbing national energies, there is still consistent progress in services for children. Welfare projects will suffer little interruption and schools will have full programs and the usual extra curricular activities. There will be crowds as usual this year at children's symphony concerts and children's plays in most of the large cities. The children's museums will draw thousands of interested boys and girls. Benefits will be given for the support of orphanages, or children's homes, as they are now more commonly known. Boards will keep careful watch over the welfare of the young residents.

And so—despite the distortions of war—there is much in kindness and brotherly love in the world, manifest in this way alone. It is not yet enough, to be sure, to have secured equal opportunity for all children, even in America, but a good start has been made in the last 100 years.

Federal Project: Making Everyone Tax-Conscious

Treasury and Congress at odds over tax sources but in accord on huge revenues required.

Fair distribution sought so that burden will not fall too heavily on any class.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 24

Despite all that has been written about it, it is doubtful if the man in the street has any real conception yet of the amount of money he will be called upon to pay under the new tax bill. And for a good many of us, that first emotional realization will probably not come until somewhere around the first of next March when we sharpen our pencils, wet the point, and start to figure out what the new Federal income taxes will mean in personal costs.

When that mass realization of the new financial burden is actually borne in on the public it is anybody's guess what the voters' reaction will be. For decades reformers have argued that the public ought to be made "tax conscious."

If the new tax law doesn't make the public tax conscious, nothing will. It has been purposely baited at one or two points to enhance tax consciousness.

Take one instance: Everybody who owns an automobile must hereafter pay a flat $5 Federal annual "use" tax to help meet the governmental defense burden. A good many economists don't like this tax because it charges just as much on the farmer's Model T, and the Oakies' necessary jalopy as it does for the rich man's luxury limousine.

Easier Method Avoided

The Government could have raised just as much money, it is argued, and done it more easily, by adding ½ cent a gallon to the Federal gasoline tax. But the legislators purposely avoided that "easier" method. They wanted the public to realize that the Federal Government, and defense, costs money. The Treasury deplored the proposal, but Congress insisted. The argument for the "use" tax by its sponsors is that it will make masses of the public tax conscious. And it certainly will.

Again, the income tax structure has been broadened to include an estimated additional 6,000,000 "little men" by lowering present exemptions for married persons from $2,000 to $1,500, and for single persons from $800 to $750.

This broadening of the income tax will certainly spread tax consciousness, which is a valuable achievement. However, to obtain this particular result, which will raise an estimated $303,000,000, only about $49,000,000 will be paid by the new little taxpayers who are brought into the net, while the rest of it, amounting to $254,000,000, will be paid by those of us who are already within the income tax field, as the price for lowering the exemptions. It is estimated, incidentally, that 22,000,000 persons will file returns next year as against 15,500,000 this year.

What direction this new tax consciousness will take is a subject of vigorous dispute here in Washington.

Treasury and Congress

Nobody can predict the future in this respect, but anybody can see that in passing the latest tax bill intended to raise $3,553,400,000, which is the largest tax bill in all American history, great new forces have been unleashed which are certain to have their effect very soon.

And even as this enormous tax bill is signed by the President, Secretary Morgenthau has set his Department at work on a new, additional, tax bill for next year. The present bill isn't big enough. A still higher bill is already under preparation.

The tax bill that Congress passed wasn't the one the Treasury asked for. Congress has provided taxes to raise the amount which Mr. Morgenthau first proposed, but the means for raising them are not, in many particulars, the ones the Treasury requested.

Treasury spokesmen argued that defense profiteering is going on, and recommended a drastic excess-profits tax plan. Congress rejected this and imposed what seems to be a more lenient, alternate system.

The Treasury recommended compulsory joint returns, forbidding husbands in the eight community property states to split their property equally with their wives to avoid paying surtaxes on the higher income brackets. Congress threw out this proposal, though the last round in this contest has not been fought.

Congress, again, scaled down drastic increases in inheritance taxes which the Treasury proposed, and at other points moderated schedules of Mr. Morgenthau's assistants and substituted excise taxes of its own.

Shape of Taxes to Come

If you are now earning between $2,000 and $6,000, the chances are that when you figure out your income tax next March you will find that you will pay anywhere from two to three times, and possibly more, Federal income tax than you did this year. And this will be only part of your contribution to defense.

When you get your October telephone bill you will find an additional 6 per cent impost on it, the Federal tax.

When you buy a railroad or bus ticket after next Oct. 10, you will find the cost has gone up if it is over 35 cents. The 5 per cent addition will be taken by the Government.

"Is the new tax law a good one?" Washington correspondents are asked. "Does it meet general approval? Does it fill the bill?"

Nobody can answer these questions finally, but the law may be considered from various angles. At first, as to its adequacy.

Adequacy Is Test

Mr. Morgenthau originally recommended that the Government's spending during the emergency be financed two thirds from taxes and one third from borrowing. He called for a tax bill of some $3,500,000,000 last spring to meet this ratio. Congress has passed a tax bill bigger than that; in fact, if national income increases as expected the new bill may bring in more than $4,000,000,000. Together with other Federal receipts it may make federal income in the next year well over $13,000,000,000 and possibly $15,000,000,000, a tremendous sum.

But in the meantime Federal defense expenditures have shot ahead. It is now estimated that next year's Federal expenditures may run to $32,000,000,000. Instead of a two thirds ratio, the Government will be raising only about half of its expenses. That is the reason that a supplementary tax bill is already being drawn up.

Mr. Morgenthau's commendable two thirds, pay-as-you-go program has not been put into effect. Many persons who hailed it are disappointed. Yet it would not do to be too disconsolate. The Senate made up for the House reductions.

In fact Congress has gone farther than many observers thought it would, and has shown an awareness of the seriousness of the situation. The conservative New York Times is well-pleased with the new tax bill. Had the Government adopted as vigorous a taxation program in the World War as it is pursuing now, it feels, the history of the ensuing years might have been quite different.

Fair Distribution

The second question is, assuming that Congress has shown adequate appreciation of the emergency thus far by passing a huge tax bill, has it distributed its new imposts equitably? That is, has the policy been carried out as laid down by President Roosevelt when he asked for a tax bill "which will convince the country that a national defense program intended to protect our democracy is not going to make the rich richer and the poor poorer"?

This is a very much harder question to answer. In fact it can't be answered definitely for a while at any time.

The Treasury from its insistence on a heavy excess profits tax obviously feels that there is danger of defense profiteering as there was war profiteering in 1917-18.

Press Comment

It is fair to say that conservative editorial comment has generally approved the course of the imposts of the new tax bill, while the labor press, comprising chiefly trade union weeklies, and sections of the farm bloc, like the National Farmers Union, have vigorously condemned it. This doubtless grows out of the extension of income taxes to the "little man," and represents a cleavage in economic viewpoint that goes back long before the present law.

While passing no judgment on this dispute, certain facts should be understood in regard to it. To begin with, Federal taxes are only part of the total American tax structure, the others being the State and local taxes.

At the present time state and local taxes bring in around $9,500,000,000, it is estimated. With the federal taxes, new and old, they may add up together to around $23,000,000,000 or $24,000,000,000, or about one fourth of the estimated national income for the year.

Where Burden Falls

Those who feel that the little man, who has previously escaped paying Federal income tax, does not pay his share of taxes, frequently forget that the burden of local taxes and state imposts like sales taxes, often falls most heavily on him.

As recently as 1938 federal revenues took only 40 per cent of all taxes, while state and local took 60 per cent. The latter taxes are generally "regressive" in character, that is, they are imposed without much regard to ability to pay and fall most heavily on the little man, who often has no conception that he is paying any tax at all. Theq are largely indirect or hidden taxes generally following the line of least resistance.

As Mr. Roosevelt said in his last budget message, "no really satisfactory tax reform can be achieved without readjusting the federal-state-local fiscal relationship." There is little readjustment of this sort in the present tax law.

Nondefense Economy

The law does carry one important provision however. In fact it may be historic. It is written into the law that a special 14-man committee shall be set up, charged with finding methods of cutting down nondefense expenditures.

The committee is made up of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Budget Director, and three men each from the Senate Appropriations and Finance Committees, and three men each from the House Appropriations and the Ways and Means Committees.

This new organization, born of the dire need for economy in the national emergency, has in it the elements of possible co-ordinated action. For the first time, leaders of all Congressional taxing and appropriation groups will sit down together. It is something the Treasury, and far-seeing Congressmen, have urged for years. The work of the new group will be watched with intense interest in Washington.

By a Staff Artist

Bigger Tax Bites

In every dollar of national income 25 cents will go for taxes, according to estimates based on the new law. At five preceding marker points the chart above pictures the ever-larger bites taken by Federal, State, and local taxes in the United States.

If We Were British . . .

"High taxes? You Americans are practically living on velvet, old chap. Here are a few samples of what we pay in Britain:

"A couple with two children, net income $3,000, pays $488 to the income tax collector. Even under your new tax bill, the same couple would pay about $57. On an income of $5,000, our British couple would pay $1,196, against about $271 for the Americans. And on $50,000 income, Britain takes $32,401. You would pay about $19,967.

"Yes, you have many hidden taxes that are hard to compare with ours. Even so, we have a special purchase tax on a long list of commodities, amounting to 24 per cent. That dwarfs any of your sales taxes.

"On domestic letters, we pay 5 cents; you pay 3 cents.

"When we go to the theater, the admissions tax runs as high as 35 per cent, against your 11 per cent.

"Old chap, you are living on velvet."

NEWS ITEM—WASHINGTON—RECORD-BREAKING TAX BILL—DESIGNED TO RAISE $3,553,400,000. TO HELP FINANCE DEFENSE PROGRAM—NOW IS LAW
CAN YOU BEAT THAT! WHAT'S THIS COUNTRY COMING TO ANYWAY?
WITHOUT THOSE TAXES THERE MIGHT BE NO COUNTRY — PAYING THOSE TAXES IS LIKE INSURING YOUR HOME AGAINST SOMETHING WORSE THAN FIRE
TAXES HIT ALL-TIME HIGH
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THAT NAZI CROWD RUNNING THIS COUNTRY? SLAVING YOU 16 HOURS A DAY— TELLING YOU WHERE TO WORK— HOW TO WORK ..... WHY THE WORKING MAN HASN'T A CHANCE WITH THAT GANG
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THEM CONTROLLING YOUR RADIO, CENSORING YOUR NEWSPAPER, CLOSING YOUR CHURCH, —TELLING YOU WHAT YOU CAN SAY AND THINK— YES SIR, I'M GLAD TO PAY MORE TAXES
IT'S A PLEASURE! AND HERE'S AN EXTRA $5. IF IT'LL HELP BEAT NAZIISM
COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AMERICA ON GUARD
I.F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

Ambitious Brooklyn Dodgers Aim to Clinch National League Pennant Here in Hub

Durochermen Expect To Follow Yankee Example

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Leo Durocher's Dodgers and a gang of their loyal supporters having moved in at Braves Field, the incomparable spirit of Brooklyn was evident in Boston today. Handicapped by a lack of numbers, the Flatbush folk could hardly do justice to the ancient tradition of their baseball community. But they did the best they could under the circumstances, making no secret of the fact that their beloved "Bums" are "de greatest ball club in de woild."

And, who can dispute this claim? Perhaps the Dodgers are the best in the world. We all should have a fair idea by the end of next week, after they have tangled with the Yankees.

May Do It Here

As this is written the Durochermen, of course, are still trying to clinch the National League flag. But there is no doubt that they will—possibly right here in the Hub. The Yankees won theirs here. It would seem only fitting for the Brooks to do the same thing. They could make it a mathematic cinch by sweeping the two-game series with the Braves, providing the Cardinals are beaten at least once today or tomorrow.

Durocher is not taking any chances, even though the Braves are down around the bottom of the league. He pitched Kirby Higbe today and will use Whit Wyatt tomorrow. If Leo wins the race here, he can afford to rest his aces in the final contests with the Phillies Saturday and Sunday, which would give them a lengthy lay-off before facing the slugging Yanks in the Stadium a week from today.

Wyatt vs. Braves

No hurler in the league has been more effective against the Braves than Wyatt, who once was waived out of the American League. He has gone against them five times and bagged five victories. The fifth was that near-perfect exhibition at Braves Field on Aug. 17, which Phil Masi spoiled with one out in the ninth inning. In all, Wyatt has yielded five runs and 18 hits in 45 innings of battle with the locals.

Early today Manager Casey Stengel announced that he would use Jim Tobin and Tom Earley in this crucial series, but refused to pick the order of their appearance. Anyhow, the one who doesn't open this afternoon will work tomorrow against Wyatt. Tobin, although he has won 12 games, is still trying for his first over the Brooks. Earley beat them with a seven hitter here on Aug. 16.

Fernandez Honored

Though it seems insignificant at the moment, with the Dodgers fighting for the pennant, it nevertheless should be of interest to local fans to hear that Nanny Fernandez, whom the Braves purchased from the San Francisco club, is very highly regarded out California way. Pacific Coast League critics have put their heads together and picked an all-star team, and Fernandez was honored with the shortstop berth. He has not missed a game all season, which speaks well for his durability.

Down in Washington yeserday Ted Williams made one hit in three official tries and dropped a point to .405 in his race against time. The lone hit was a two-bagger. "The Kid" would probably have traded it in for a couple of singles. But he should be able to stay above .400. At this date, even opposing pitchers must be rooting for him.

However, Williams yielded to Joe Di Maggio in one department yesterday. The Yankee center fielder hit a homer against the Athletics, boosting his runs-batted-in total to 119, one up on Ted. "The Kid" cannot be ousted from his batting and homer leaderships, but he still must come from behind if he intends to win the triple crown.

Tom Yawkey's Louisville farm has been eliminated from the American Association play-offs, by the Columbus Red Birds, four games to one. However, at this late stage of the season the Red Sox will not call in any of the Colonels.

* * *

With Foxx and Cronin on the bench, Williams—hitting fourth—has a better chance to drive in those precious runs.

* * *

If rain should postpone tomorrow's game here, it probably would be played at Braves Field on Friday, as it is an open date for both the Dodgers and Braves.

* * *

Ted McGrew, the scout who put the okey on Pee Wee Reese, is traveling with the Dodgers. It is understood that Durocher drafted him to try and steady the young shortstop, who has felt the pressure of this flag race.

* * *

By mistake, Jimmy Foxx gave Dick Newsome's name to the umpires yesterday as the starting pitcher, and Dick was forced to take a quick warm-up and throw to the first batter. Then Dobson went in.

National Defense of Brooklyn

Dixie Walker Pinch Hits for Uncle Sam

Dixie Walker, the Dodgers' socking outfielder from Alabama, took time out from his day of rest yesterday to pinch hit for the United States Treasury Department in its job of selling defense stamps at Treasury House on Boston Common. Dixie visited the exhibit last night and while a crowd of baseball followers cheered, the Brooklyn right fielder scrambled behind the Treasury House sales counter to autograph defense stamp albums. He is shown above making a personal sale to Master Leroy Rulend of 369 Shawmut Avenue.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Johnny Roberts of Lake Bluff, Ill., who never played football until he entered the military academy two years ago, seems to have clinched the regular blocking back post. On the basis of yesterday's play and his showing last week, he is rated above Ted Michel, St. Paul, Minn., senior who played tackle last season.

* * *

NEW YORK—Coach Lou Little of Columbia paid the first serious attention to passing, drilling the first-string backfield on defensive assignments as the second backfield and all the ends tried to complete passes. Stewart McIlvennan and Phil Bayer, rivals for the regular fullback assignment, are the key men in some new aerial plays the Lions tried out.

* * *

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Don Heald, big South Orange, N. J., senior, apparently claimed the starting fullback job for Syracuse in Friday night's opener against Clarkson after Sal Mirabito was sent to the sidelines with a minor injury. Leo Canale, the other fullback, is out with a similar injury.

* * *

HAMILTON, N. Y.—In its last day of double drills, Colgate went through a final long scrimmage before opening the season against St. Lawrence Saturday. Coach Andy Kerr prolonged the scrimmage until the Raiders' sloppy blocking was corrected and the offense went smoothly.

* * *

WORCESTER, Mass. — Holy Cross concentrated on defense as the Crusaders continued preparations for their football opener with Louisiana State at Baton Rouge Saturday.

Head Coach Joe Sheeketski announced definitely that Chet Yablonski, a sophomore, would start at center in place of Dick Hamilton, veteran who has been on the injured list.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Still experimenting with the tackle posts, Coach Spike Nelson made one change in his Yale varsity football line-up yesterday when he put Ted Kiendl, a junior from Bronxville, N. Y., and an oarsman, into the right side of the line in place of the veteran Jack Magee.

* * *

ITHACA, N. Y.—Restoration of Walt Pfeffer, Floral Park, N. J., sophomore, to scholastic good graces eased Coach Carl Snavely's problem of manning the blocking back post on his Cornell eleven.

With Dan Nehrer of Tarentum, Pa., George Politi of Brooklyn and Lou Daukas, Nashua, N. H., ready to fill in the job, Snavely is searching for material to strengthen other positions.

* * *

Harvard's football squad went through its best scrimmage of the season yesterday with Coach Dick Harlow praising the improved downfield blocking and the precision of the Crimson passing attack.

Dick Row filled in at left guard on the A eleven for Chub Peabody. Peabody was in uniform and took part in all but the scrimmage session of the workout.

The A team scrimmaged the B team during most of the 45-minute contact drill with Don McNicol, the Crimson's best passer, clicking on some long heaves to veteran end Loren MacKinney.

The A eleven lined up with MacKinney, LE, Miller, LT, Row, LG, Anderson, C, Pfister, RG, Gardiner, RT, Forte, RE, Heiden, QB, Lee, LH, Guild and Gifford, RH, McNicol, FB.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's football squad had a stiff defensive drill with the reserves putting on Norwich plays to prepare the first stringers for Saturday's opening game with the Cadets.

Johnny Krol did some fine defensive work and the coaching staff singled out Doug Stowell at guard and ends Harry Gerber and Joe Crowley for special praise.

* * *

Boston College had another hard scrimmage against its freshman eleven as the coaching staff rushed preparations for Saturday's testing Tulane tilt.

At the conclusion of the drill Denny Myers picked a squad of 33 to make the trip to New Orleans. The roster includes 14 backs, six ends, four tackles, six guards, and three centers.

* * *

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton and Rutgers scrimmaged for 90 minutes, mostly within the 20-yard stripes, and each piled up nine first downs. Neither team was permitted to score in the test of the two New Jersey elevens under regular game conditions.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	437	121	177	36	118	.405
Cronin	505	98	161	16	95	.319
Fox	263	40	81	0	28	.308
Foxx	483	86	143	19	104	.296
Finney	481	82	140	4	52	.291
Peacock	251	27	72	0	28	.287
Di Maggio	540	113	154	7	49	.281
Tabor	478	60	134	15	101	.280
Doerr	485	67	134	16	83	.276
Pytlak	326	35	87	1	36	.267
Spence	203	22	47	2	26	.232
Flair	13	0	3	0	0	.231
Newsome	217	27	49	2	16	.226
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Dudra	24	2	5	0	3	.375
Cooney	436	51	141	0	28	.323
Hassett	390	57	115	0	31	.295
West	467	63	128	12	65	.274
Rowell	479	49	127	6	58	.265
Wager	517	59	84	2	43	.265
Sisti	526	72	139	1	44	.264
Moore	386	40	102	5	44	.264
Miller	571	54	137	6	65	.240
Gremp	75	7	18	0	10	.240
Masi	172	17	39	3	19	.227
Demaree	143	22	32	2	16	.224
Roberge	157	12	33	0	14	.210
Herrer	277	21	56	1	19	.205
Montgomery	52	4	10	0	4	.192

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

B. U. 'Lightweight' Wins Varsity Starting Berth

Boston University will field a backfield this season that will average about 180 pounds—not considered too heavy in these days of big and fast men.

However, don't let that figure deceive you. For in that quartet there are three that tip the scales at 187, 200, and 195 pounds, respectively. The third boy only weighs 141 pounds which naturally brings the average down considerably.

Coach Pat Hanley isn't a bit disturbed over his backfield average. In fact, he is smugly pleased. The three heavy weights, Chick Morris, Walter Williams, and James Anderson, add up to three very good ball players while their tiny running mate, Gussie Sullivan, is a 141 pounds of dynamite, both on the offense and the defense.

Capable Backs

The Terriers were fairly well off in backfield material when the boys reported this season. There were very promising halfbacks, exceptionally good fullbacks, and quarterbacks with experience. Sullivan, though he had given a good account of himself in his sophomore year, wasn't figured to gain a first-string position this season because of the long layoff he had during his junior year due to an injury.

But the coaches didn't know Gussie. He came out for practice determined to get into that starting backfield. He battled against heavier men. He put extra drive into those legs. On the defense he fairly flew at the runner, many times stopping him at the line of scrimmage long before the heavier defensive backs had got under way. He batted down forward passes and always was Johnny-on-the spot when some runner had broken around end.

"Well, you just can't keep a man out of the lineup that is playing the game with such determination." So said Pat the other day when he moved Gussie into that first-string halfback berth.

James, as Gussie is known to his parents, is one of the most popular members of the B. U. squad. If he had been able to play last year undoubtedly he would have been one of the leading choices for the captaincy of the 1941 eleven.

Iron Man

He was the captain of the 1938 freshman team and it was his 62-yard run against the Eagle yearlings that gave the Terriers their only score. B. U. expected great things from him the next year and he didn't disappoint. Despite his size, he played in every game and in three of the Terriers' hardest contests he went the entire 60 minutes without relief.

It was a blow to Gussie that he was forced to retire to the sidelines last season. It also was a blow to the B. U. eleven, which had depended upon his speed in the backfield and his unusual defensive ability in helping them to a successful season.

Most players would have given up. But Gussie comes from a family of football players. His father and four brothers all played at English High. The more noted of the group is Dr. Charlie Sullivan, former Dartmouth end and now a prominent football official.

Pat honestly expects the youngster to break into the headlines more than once this year.

"With his heavier mates paving the way for him Gussie really should be able to tear off some yardage for us this season," Pat predicted. "Once we get him into the open, we are not going to be concerned about little Gussie. He'll take care of himself with those fleet feet of his. All I hope is that we can get him into a broken field."

Tiny Considered

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—A spokesman for the Scranton, Pa., backers of Buffalo's new American League Professional Football Club said last night Tiny Engebretsen, veteran Green guard, is being considered for the position of coach.

Fiore A. Cesare said that the job also had been offered to Glenn (Pop) Warner, Vic Hanson and John (Ox) Dagrossa.

The Buffalo Club is reconciled to losing money for two years, he said, in the belief the league will expand profitably next season to include Detroit, Boston and Washington.

Tam O'Shanter Checks To U. S. O. and British

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—George S. May, president of Tam O'Shanter Country Club which sponsored the recent $11,000 Tam O'Shanter open gold tourney, said last night checks for $1,641 each would be mailed to two organizations which were to share in the net proceeds.

The United Service Organization of Chicago and the British War Relief Society, Inc., will receive the $3,282 netted in the year's richest golf meeting, which was won by Byron Nelson. Gross proceeds were $41,150, May said.

Maine's New Coach Seeks To Produce, Not Predict

ORONO, Maine, Sept. 24 (AP)—George "Eck" Allen, Maine's usually genial new football coach, isn't showing his teeth in a wide smile of optimism this fall and the reasons are readily apparent. As successor to the veteran "Foxy" Fred Brice, he inherited an outfit which won only a single game last year. Graduation took its usual heavy toll and then National Defense made some severe inroads.

For example, Niles Perkins, the talented drop-kicker, who transferred here from Bowdoin last year, now is doing his defense bit in a shipyard. Jack Stahl, an end from Peabody, Mass., has been drafted and Dana Dingley, of Farmington, a backfield dependable, has cast his lot with the Air Corps.

No Predictions

"I don't want to make predictions," says Allen. "A new coach should produce and not predict. "Our squad has lost all its centers and the entire left side of last season's starting line. We have only a small nucleus of returning veterans but the men are hard working and enthusiastic."

Allen is being assisted by Bill Kenyon, for many years an aide to Brice, and by Ben Dobbs, who was a classmate of the head coach at Ashland, Ky., and later played at Ohio State.

The squad of 42 includes 10 lettermen and 14 members of last fall's freshman outfit, which won four of its five games.

Returning Lettermen

Among the returning lettermen Ed Barrows, son of Maine's former Governor, at fullback and Nat Crowley and Parker Small at the halfback posts have looked impressive in the preliminary drills.

"Eck" has furnished no inkling of what Maine's attack will be like next Saturday when the Black Bears open their season here against Rhode Island State.

Weight is one item which Maine has the least of this season.

There isn't a 200-pounder on the squad and only three of the men can squeeze past 190. Crowley and Small, for instance, both weigh less than 160 and yet they are listed for some heavy duty work in the Maine backfield.

"Eck" hasn't wasted any time. In the first week of practice he held two scrimmages, probably guided by Athletic Director Ted Curtis that the squad was in the best condition of any group of Maine football aspirants in the last 11 years.

Friendly Rival

Allen will run into an old and friendly rival in the Maine League this year in the person of Raymond "Ducky" Pond, the new head man at Bates.

"This will be the fifth straight year I've coached a team which has opposed 'Ducky' Pond," Allen said. "Maine will like him for he is talented and a great fellow." Allen is no slouch himself in the popularity department and the squad is behind him 100 per cent.

After Saturday's opener with Rhode Island State, Maine meets in order: Northeastern, New Hampshire, University of Connecticut at Storrs, Conn., Bates at Lewiston, Colby at Waterville, and Bowdoin.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	138	477	131	177	.403
Travis, Senators	146	586	103	210	.358
Di Maggio, Yanks.	123	525	119	187	.356
Reiser, Dodgers	135	530	118	180	.340
Cooney, Braves	120	438	81	141	.322
Hack, Cubs	148	575	109	183	.318

Middlebury Line Stalwarts

Anthony Wishinski (left) and Jack Prukop

Wishinski and Prukop are co-captains of the Middlebury College eleven, and will be mainstays of the Panther line this season. Wishinski has been shifted this fall by Coach Ben Beck to right tackle position from center, where he has played regularly for the past two seasons. Prukop has been moved to right guard from center.

Women State Golfers Hitting Ball Longer

BULLETIN

Second Round Results Today

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, defeated Cynthia Richardson, Highland, 7 and 5.

Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Charles River, defeated Rose O'Neil, Vesper, 7 and 6.

Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, 2 and 1.

Dorothy Sullivan, Charles River, defeated Ruth Wilcox, United Shoe, 2 and 1.

Mrs. W. M. Austin, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. D. K. McClusky, Worcester, 1 up.

Mrs. John Amory, Myopia, defeated Anne Gormley, Brae Burn, 2 and 1.

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lack of distance, compared to leaders of other sections of the country, has been a failing of Massachusetts women golfers the last few years, generally speaking; but the state championship which today goes into its second match play round at the Winchester Country Club is piling up evidence that this deficiency is well on the road to elimination.

Mrs. Warren Beard, outstanding favorite for her fourth state title, is definitely longer both with woods and irons than ever before, and there are others, among both victors and vanquished in yesterday's first round, who shape up as lusty hitters, among them Alice Belanger of United Shoe who was put out in an extra-hole tussle with a former champion, Mrs. William Austin, who won the title some years ago at Salem as Dorothy Richards.

Long Hitters

Two of the longest hitters in the present championship clashed today, namely, Mrs. Thomas Whiteside of Dedham and Nancy Bailey of Marshfield. Miss Bailey was home in two at the 10th yesterday, 415 yards, against the wind, with an upslope finish, and she had not more than a 4-iron second to the uphill 8th, 405 yards. Mrs. Whiteside carried over the 190-yard 11th in her match and hit some of the longest tee shots seen in the qualifying and first round.

Mrs. George R. Norby of Worcester was another who showed that she could smite the ball, even though she was beaten by Rose O'Neil. At the uphill 8th she took a wood for her second shot and a bystander who knew her hitting ability remarked, "She'll be over by a country mile." She was; down among the trees and bushes beyond the green to the left, whence she played a grand recovery and a nice chip to halve the hole in five. Her fault, according to this observer who was acquainted with her game, is that she changes her grip two or three times in the midst of her swing and will never go far until she has corrected this habit.

Took Lessons

Mrs. Beard, hitting the ball yards farther than in the past, gives credit to Gene Kunes, once winner of the Canadian open title, for the changes in her swing which enabled her to pull off that remarkable 34 to the turn against Mrs. Betty Newell in the national at The Country Club and her scintillating 75 which led the state qualifying field at Winchester. She had taken no lessons in some years until Kunes took her in hand down south and prevailed upon her to increase her pivot and also to start the club back on a straighter line from the ball and not to cock her wrists so soon, instead of starting the pronation almost simultaneously with taking the clubhead away from the ball.

In Mrs. Beard's own estimation, she is not chipping and putting as well as she did before she added yardage to her game. She says that when she is putting well today she is taking 33 or so per round and she frequently goes to 36 or more, in contrast to the 30 or better, sometimes well down in the 20s, when she was putting well in years gone by. The answer is obvious. Today she is getting home in two on many holes where formerly she was near, but not on, the putting surfaces. The consequence was that she had many chances of laying up short pitches or chips near enough to go down in one putt, where today she is getting on those greens, but many times a long way from the cup, so that she has to play up long approach putts instead of pitches and chips. That, naturally, means more strokes with the putter; but at the same time it gives her more chances of going for birdies or pars, hence her consistently better scoring and a sounder game.

Success As Golfer

Among those who have risen suddenly into golfing prominence in this tournament is Dorothy Sullivan, partly because of her success in qualifying the first time she had played in a big tournament, along with winning her first match, and partly because she is a niece of Francis Ouimet. She has plenty of power, as denoted when she went over the 8th green in two shots yesterday. She was unsteady in the qualifying round, but had plenty of poise when she went to the turn yesterday in 39.

As an all-around athlete, befitting her position of athletic instructor at Smith college, she has plenty of background, as an all-America field hockey expert, also lacrosse; but she also is an adept at tennis and almost any athletic diversion in which the feminine indulges, as well as some that are more consonant with the male of the species.

Uncle "Nibs," as she likes to refer to her famous relative, Francis Ouimet, tells the best story of all about his athletic niece. A group of Boston College students booked an ice hockey game a few years back with a team in Framingham. They were shy one player and Dolly Sullivan filled in the gap. When they appeared on the ice for practice, Dolly was with them, and the opposing captain wanted to know what "that girl" was doing on the ice. "She's our center," was the answer. "Then we don't play," was the rejoinder. "All right," said the B. C. leader, "the game is off." The upshot was that the Framingham captain capitulated; Boston College won by 2 to 1 and Dolly Sullivan scored both goals for B. C.

Grid Giants Collide Early

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24 (AP)—For the second successive year, the giant football teams of Tulane and Boston College collide here Saturday and the resultant shock might well start one of the teams toward the Sugar Bowl.

Seldom do teams come together in an early-season encounter so important to both, and a crowd of some 45,000 to 50,000—probably the largest ever to see a season-opener in the South is expected.

Last Sept. 28, Frank Leahy's Boston College Eagles came down and thrashed Tulane 27-7 before the eyes of men who issue Bowl bids—and those men will be back again Saturday. The Eagles completed the season undefeated and returned to New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl Jan. 1 to trounce Tennessee 19-13.

Tulane, a pre-game favorite, never recovered from the unexpected beating. Again Tulane is called one of the most formidable teams in the South, but Coach Lowell (Red) Dawson wants to see it in touchdowns.

"Boston College," says Dawson, "is physically as good as last year and has a more wide-open attack. They seem about two touchdowns better than they were in 1940 and ought to be favorites over us by three or four touchdowns. They have a game under their belts and we haven't. Boston College is apt to run up 27 points on anybody."

In Boston, where the Eagles entrain today for New Orleans, Frank Leahy's successor, Denny Myers, isn't selling the Green Wave short. Since practice began he has been pleading with his men "to go out there and practice as if you were playing Tulane."

"I understand Tulane is as strong as it was a year ago," says Myers soberly, "but I'm confident we can win if our team plays its very best football."

The Boston College party of 33 players will come to Bay St. Louis, Miss., and remain there until the day of the game. About 500 Boston students and followers are expected with the team.

Overshadowed somewhat by the B. C.-Tulane game, but still ranking as one of the top games of the day is the contest between Holy Cross and Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge Saturday night.

Holy Cross will leave Thursday for the battle site, but will not arrive in Baton Rouge until the day of the game. L. S. U. has beaten Holy Cross twice running.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

American League

Boston at Washington.
(Only games scheduled.)

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Yesterday

WASH.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case lf	4	2	1	1	3	0	0
Cramer cf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
Layne 3b	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Travis ss	2	0	1	2	3	0	0
Vernon 1b	3	0	1	1	8	1	0
Ortiz rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Early c	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
Bloodworth 2b	3	0	1	1	1	4	0
*Lewis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Myer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	7	9	27	10	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	0	3	3	1	0	1
Spence rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Flair 1b	4	0	1	2	8	0	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	2	2	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	2	1	3	0
L. Newsome ss	4	0	1	2	0	2	0
Pytlak c	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
H. Newsome p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dobson p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	10	14	‡25	8	1

*Batted for Bloodworth in ninth. †Batted for Hudson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3

Runs batted in, Pytlak, Travis, Tabor, Doerr, Cramer. Two-base hits, Flair, L. Newsome, Cramer, Travis, Williams, Tabor. Stolen bases, Case, Cramer, Layne, Di Maggio. Double play, Bloodworth and Vernon. Left on base, Boston 7, Washington 9. Base on balls, by Dobson 3, by Hudson, by Wilson 3. Struck out, by Dobson 3, by Hudson 7, by Wilson 2. Hits, off H. Newsome, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Dobson, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Wilson, 1 in 2 1-3 innings. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 1h. 49m. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Quinn. Attendance (estimated), 5000.

Sellout Crowds at Five Grid Games in the Southwest Conference Already Assured

Seven Loop Teams Swing Into Action on Saturday

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—A record year at the Southwest Conference football boxoffice was forecast this week as six of the seven loop teams swing into action Saturday afternoon in their opening games of the season.

Sellout crowds at five games in the Southwest are assured, and fans may have to take behind-the-goal-posts seats or whatever they can get at a half dozen other tilts during the season.

The rush to the stadia will begin Oct. 11 when the University of Texas plays its annual game with the University of Oklahoma. The Longhorns and the Sooners are the top-notch teams in their respective leagues, and only a few tickets to the contest were available as early as a month ago.

Packed Stadia

Indicative of the fans' desire to follow the most likely winner is the fact that Coach Dana X. Bible's highly-rated Texas team will be one of the competing teams in all but one of the five games that will be played before sellout crowds. Early season ticket buying assures packed stadia at Texas' games with Rice (in Austin Oct. 25), Southern Methodist (in Dallas Nov. 1), Texas A. & M. (in College Station Nov. 27) and the University of Oklahoma. The Rice-Texas A. & M. game in Houston Nov. 15 will be the fifth sellout.

* * *

Two games headline the Southwest football program this week. Of the two, the opening game for Texas' favored Longhorns is drawing the most attention. The Steers go to the mountain air of Boulder, Colo., to meet Coach Jim Yeager's University of Colorado eleven.

The Longhorns last season thumped the Colorado team in Austin, 39 to 7, the decisive figure being rolled up in a three touchdown push in the last quarter. The Colorado players did not find the hot climate and low altitude to their liking, and it was fresh Texas reserves that gave the Texans the big margin over a hot and tired Colorado team. This year Coach Bible has even more reserves (there are A-1 players four deep in every position) and the Golden Buffaloes have fewer replacements (Coach Yeager claims he has only 16 players of first-rate caliber), but this year the high altitude may offset some of the Longhorns' excessive reserve strength.

First-Stringers Rest

Three of Bible's first-string backs have been on the sidelines for more than a week with minor ailments, but the Longhorn coach says they will be ready to go Saturday. Those resting are the nimble-footed Jack Crain, the mighty cowboy mite from Nacona, Pete Layden, the powerhouse fullback, and the ace blocking back on the team, Noble Doss. Even with these men on the bench, which may or may not happen, the Longhorns will not be greatly handicapped. There are plenty of other backs, almost as good, waiting for the word to take their place. The Lone Star State is not greatly concerned about the outcome of the game. Most of the talk is how many touchdowns the Longhorns will amass.

There have been many stories circulated these days about the excess material the University of Texas has on hand, but probably the best is told on Flem Hall, a Fort Worth sports writer who last week made the rounds of the Southwest football camps.

Four Teams

"How many teams have you seen this year?" he was asked when he arrived in Houston to look over the Rice Owls.

"Four, thus far," he replied.

"Which ones?" he was asked.

"Texas, Texas, Texas and Texas," Hall said.

Which should show why Texas fans are not concerned about the Longhorns' first setto.

* * *

The other game attracting attention is the Texas Christian-Tulsa University contest in Fort Worth. Neither team is of championship caliber this year, but a real grid battle is expected. Last year Tulsa won, 7 to 0.

At the helm of the Tulsa team this year is Henry Frnka, who is known in the Lone Star State as the expert with the missing vowel. Frnka once coached the Greenville (Texas) high school team and developed many players who later became college stars. Anxious to make an impression, especially on his home state friends, Frnka has been teaching his Hurricanes a defense and a workable offense against the style of play of the Horned Frogs. Critics give Frnka's charges an even chance at defeating Coach Leo (Dutch) Meyer's lads.

Four More Games

Southwest Conference teams should have little trouble in the other four games on the card. Southern Methodist plays North Texas State Teachers College at Dallas, Baylor resumes football relations with Hardin-Simmons in a game at Waco, Texas. A. & M. meets the Sam Houston Teachers, now coached by an Aggie-ex, Mentor Tom F. "Puny" Wilson, Southwest star of 20 years ago, and the University of Arkansas opens with the Edmonds, Okla., Teachers as the opponents. Rice will wait until Oct. 4 to begin play.

* * *

The Southwest has five outstanding sophomores this year, all of whom will bear watching. They will play in their first college competition Saturday. Of the five, Howard (Red) Maley of S. M. U. heads the list. A triple-threater, Maley will exhibit his wares as a first-stringer against the North Texans Saturday. Other sophomores who have a good chance of making the all-Conference are Ted Brannon, Rice tackle and guard; David Jones, Arkansas passer; John Bond, 200-pound T. C. U. halfback, and Willie Zapalac, Texas Aggie blocking back and fullback.

J. H.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 23

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 4, Newark 3 (Montreal wins Governors' Cup, 4-3).

American Association

Columbus 8, Louisville 1 (Columbus wins final play-off, 4-1).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 5, San Diego 4 (11 innings).

Dixie Series

No game scheduled.

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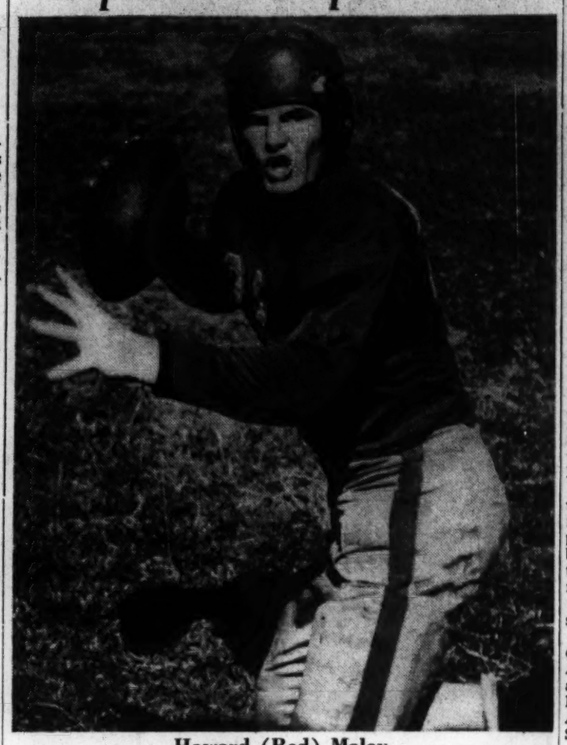

Howard (Red) Maley

This youngster is one of the five sophomore stars of the Southwest who are being watched by the football fan. He is rated to start in the backfield for Southern Methodist against North Texas this Saturday.

Yanks Face World Series With Infield Advantage

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Despite the fact that Dolph Camilli, generally considered the most valuable player in the National League, holds down first base for Brooklyn, the Yankees will go into the approaching World Series with a better infield than either of their prospective rivals.

That might sound a trifle dogmatic, but if an article of this sort is going to be of any real service to a fan who still finds himself fuzzy on the subject this late in the season, it needs to be forthright. Any failure to meet the issue squarely would only tend to confuse said fan further.

The three infields still concerned with the classic, therefore, may be rated in this order: (1) the Yankees; (2) the Brooklyn Dodgers, and (3) the St. Louis Cardinals. Neither Brooklyn nor St. Louis supporters are likely to agree whole-heartedly with this rating, but even they might be swayed if they had seen the Yankee infield in action regularly this year.

Yankee Quartet

There is an infield! It has a rookie, Phil Rizzuto, at shortstop, and there is another freshman, Johnny Sturm, on first. It has a veteran, Red Rolfe, on third—when he isn't forced to sit on the bench. And it has Joe Gordon, perhaps the most brilliant defensive second baseman the game has seen, to pull this queer aggregation together and make it something almost sublime.

It would be difficult to exaggerate Gordon's fielding wizardry or his importance to the American League champions. Oldtimers who have seen them all in the so-called modern era say he makes stops and throws that they only faintly imagined before, and that he has never had an equal as a pivot man on double-plays. The fact that the Yankees virtually are a cinch to break the major-league record for double-plays would seem to bear them out.

Brooklyn has a fine, steady second-sacker in Billy Herman, who has the added advantage of having played in three previous World Series, and the Cardinals possess one of the year's outstanding rookies in their keystoner, Frank Crespi. But neither, frankly, is quite in Gordon's class, either as a player or as an inspirational force.

Praise Gordon

In other words, when players of rival clubs talk about the Yankees, they almost invariably start in on Gordon and tell of the hits he has stolen from them. Only later, after they have exhausted the subject of Gordon, do they get around to Joe Di Maggio.

"Any time you score a run on those Yankees it's gilt-edge," recently commented Billy Sullivan of Detroit. "Those guys never give you a thing."

Because of this impregnable defense, the Yanks' inner works must be rated tops in the series, even though it has no slugger in the class with Camilli, with his 34 home runs and 118 runs knocked in, or a third-baseman quite as good as Jimmy Brown of the Cardinals. Camilli can come up only every so often with his dangerous bat, whereas the Yankee defense will be operating through every inning of the series, choking off rallies and making very few mistakes.

They are better than fair at distance hitting, too. The Yank quartet up to today had biffed 36 home runs, only four fewer than Brooklyn's infielders. Gordon himself had 23, and Rolfe 8. Home runs have played an extravagantly important part in deciding recent World Series.

Weak at Short

If Brooklyn gets in the series, as now appears likely, its weakest point threatens to be at shortstop. Pee Wee Reese is a fine boy, a game little fighter and fast as a streak. But he has made entirely too many errors in recent crucial games, and it wouldn't be surprising to see Manager Leo Durocher take the job over from Pee Wee before the series ends.

Rizzuto has fulfilled every expectation of the Yankees, both afield and at bat. After being benched early in the season, he came back to powder the ball at better than a .300 clip in the closing months of the race and to team sensationally with Gordon.

If Rolfe should be forced out of the series, the Yanks' infield superiority would be somewhat reduced, though Gerald Priddy, the rookie from Kansas City, hasn't looked at all bad at the hot corner. Brooklyn's Cookie Lavagetto would have it over him by a considerable margin, and Brown of St. Louis by an even wider one.

Cardinals Face Almost Impossible Flag Plight

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers are almost at the place where they can lose the St. Louis Cardinals and you can practically hear them panting at the prospect. All along the Dodgers have been insisting that the Cards could not sweep through the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Chicago Cubs and Brooklyn had it figured exactly. The Cardinals came a cropper at Pittsburgh yesterday, 4-0, in the first game of a double-header and even though they won the second game 9-0, the damage was done. This made the standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	T.P.
Brooklyn	97	53	.647		4
St. Louis	95	54	.638	1½	4

Any combination of three games in the days remaining will clinch Brooklyn's first pennant in 21 years. If the Dodgers win three out of four, they are in, no matter if the Cards win all of theirs. If St. Louis loses a game, Brooklyn need win only two contests.

Since the Dodgers are billeted at Boston today and tomorrow against the seventh-place Braves and then tackle the tail-end Phillies Saturday and Sunday, they should have no trouble winning three out of four.

Beat Themselves

On the other hand the Cardinals, tackling the Pirates again today and tomorrow and then moving into Chicago to face the Cubs in a final pair, have no assurance that they can win all four.

The Cards whipped themselves yesterday. They made five errors, two by shortstop Martin Marion, and Mort Cooper, their most reliable right-hander, got knocked out of the box in the first inning.

Marion made one of his errors on the first Pittsburgh player to come to bat, then Elbie Fletcher doubled and both scored on a single by Vince Di Maggio. Another single by Debs Garms scored Di Maggio and chased Cooper to the showers. After that the Pirates made only two other hits, but the game was gone out the window as far as the Cards were concerned. Lefty Ken Heintzelman, a Missouri boy himself, pitched six-hit ball for the shutout.

Two Homers

In the nightcap the Cards came back with the fierceness of avengers. Max Lanier, a southpaw, pitched fine eight-hit ball, the Pirates made four errors, and the Cards made two home runs—one by Stan Musial with one on, and the other by Estel Crabtree with two aboard. But it was like blowing a whistle after the train had passed the station.

The Dodgers had an open date and just sat around in their hotel lobby at Boston and gloated.

The Chicago Cubs clipped the Cincinnati Reds 5-1 with big Bill Lee keeping eight hits scattered and the Reds making four errors. The New York Giants and Phillies divided a double-header. Cliff Melton gave six successive singles in the first inning of the first game and the Phils paraded to victory 8-2, then New York turned the tables and won the nightcap 8-6.

The Philadelphia Athletics spoiled Red Ruffing's World Series tuneup by batting him out of the box in the ninth inning and winning 9-8. Ruffing hit a home run in the third and Joe Di Maggio connected for his 28th of the season in the fourth to help set up a 6-2 lead for Ruffing. But a stormy seventh, in which the A's scored five runs, and the ninth inning rally, sparked by Eddie Collins' triple, turned the tide.

Washington scored twice in the ninth to beat the Boston Red Sox 4-3 and Detroit rallied for three in the tenth to stop the St. Louis Browns 4-1, lifting the Tigers into a tie for third place.

Hockey Manager

EDMONTON (AP)—Leroy Goldsworthy, veteran professional hockey player, announces he has signed to manage the Dallas (Texas) Texans in the American Hockey Association in the coming season. Goldsworthy played for Buffalo of the American League last season.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	97	53	.647	
St. Louis	95	54	.638	1½
Cincinnati	84	65	.564	12½
Pittsburgh	79	70	.530	17½
New York	70	78	.473	26
Chicago	69	81	.460	28
Boston	61	89	.407	36
Philadelphia	42	107	.282	54½

Results Sept. 23

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 8, New York 2.
New York 8, Philadelphia 6.
Only games scheduled.

Half Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—A half-century of football is being celebrated at Auburn this seaon. The Tigers started football in 1892 under Dr. George Petrie, who is now Auburn's graduate school dean and history department head.

'Yankees of the West' Term Applied to Seattle Rainiers

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Baseball followers of the Pacific Coast have a new name for the Seattle Rainiers, three time champions of the Coast League. "Yankees of the West" is the term being applied to the Rainiers after one of the most spectacular pennant wins in minor league history.

Coast champions in 1939 and 1940, the Seattle team started the 1941 season intent on equaling the all-time record of the Vernon Tigers, who won the Coast pennants from 1918-1920. But with a new manager, Bill Skiff, and a team composed of veterans in most positions, the Rainiers faded rapidly after the opening of the season.

Sacramento Leads

To most observers, it seemed that Sacramento would win easily, after Pepper Martin's young players had taken six out of seven games in an early series at Seattle. By mid-June the Solons had a 15½-game lead over the Rainiers, then in third place behind San Diego.

Owner Emil Sick, who had revived baseball in Seattle by buying the franchise of a seventh place club in 1937, building a new ball park and pouring money into the purchase of new players, then requested manager Skiff to do something about Seattle's poor showing.

Skiff responded by trading catcher Gilly Campbell to Los Angeles for catcher Bob Collins, and purchasing utility infielder Bosey Berger from Kansas City. A short time later shortstop Bill Schuster was sold to Los Angeles, and outfielder Lynn King obtained from Sacramento. The shake-up had good results, and by mid-August the Rainiers were only 10 games behind Sacramento.

Seemed Hopeless

It still seemed hopeless for the Rainiers to overtake the Solons in the final five weeks. It did not seem possible that Sacramento would falter. When the Sacs showed signs of weakening, however, Seattle took advantage of the letdown. In the rush to the pennant, the Rainiers won 32 of their last 43 games, including one streak of eight wins in succession, and another streak of 11 straight.

With only two weeks remaining, Seattle, San Diego and Sacramento were tied for the top spot. But in those last hectic days the Rainiers won 13 games and lost four, and two of the losses came after the penant had been clinched, and a make-shift team of rookies was on the field.

Coast standings at the end of the regular season gave the Rainiers a four game lead over Sacramento and San Diego, who were tied for second place.

Team	W.	L.	P.C.
Seattle	101	70	.590
Sacramento	101	75	.574
San Diego	101	75	.574
Hollywood	85	91	.483
San Francisco	81	95	.460
Oakland	81	95	.460
Los Angeles	72	98	.424
Portland	71	91	.423

Most credit for the Rainier championship was due to the pitching of Hal Turpin, Dick Barrett and Sylvester Johnson, and the hitting of first baseman Les Scarsella and outfielder Joyner (Jo-Jo) White.

Turpin led all Coast hurlers winning 20 games and losing six, while Barrett also won 20, but lost 12. The veteran Johnson, who was signed for $750 after the Philadelphia Phillies released him unconditionally, won 13 games while losing only seven. Young Dewey Soriano, another Franklin High School graduate like Freddy Hutchinson, contributed six winning games.

Seattle's championship was achieved through excellent team play, rather than any one individual's play, however. The Rainiers played like college kids with an alma mater's honor at stake, and would never let down no matter how far behind in a game. Lacking many consistent hitters, the Seattle club had to win games with few runs, and get expert pitching plus errorless fielding. Only two regulars, Scarsella and Spencer Harris, had batting averages over .300.

The four leading clubs, Seattle, Sacramento, San Diego and Hollywood are now playing a post-season play-off for the President's Cup.

* * *

As baseball fades into history, king football comes into its fall glory. After recovering from the excitement of the Minnesota-Washington opener Sept. 27 at Seattle, Northwest fans will witness two important Pacific Coast Conference games on Oct. 4.

Washington's Huskies will travel to Portland to play Oregon State College, while Washington State College entertains the University of California, in a game at Pullman.

Much interest is centered in the Pullman game, as it will be a test for the Golden Bear team, publicized as one of the contenders for the Rose Bowl. Washington State has always been hard to beat on their home field, and will be no easy mark this season with the nation's leading passer, Billy Sewell, to lead them.

B. C.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	98	51	.658	
Boston	80	69	.537	18
Chicago	74	76	.493	24½
Detroit	74	76	.493	24½
Cleveland	73	78	.490	25
Washington	68	80	.459	29½
St. Louis	67	82	.450	31
Philadelphia	63	87	.420	35½

Results Sept. 23

Washington 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 9, New York 8.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 1 (10 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Result Sept. 23

Southwestern (Memphis) 13, Memphis State 7.

Card Rookie Was Pitcher In Beginning

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24 (AP)—While his arm didn't have it, his heart did, so Stanley Musial today is a rookie sensation for the St. Louis Cardinals instead of a has-been at the age of 20.

A slim, personable kid reared at nearby Donora, the new Cardinal one-man gang changed almost overnight from a bargain basement southpaw pitcher into a southpaw hitting and fielding outfielder with a million dollar future.

Sheer grit—the same sort of stuff which made him play outfield for Daytona Beach, Fla., last year when he wasn't pitching—made the transition possible.

Won 18 Games

"I was playing outfield one day and fell trying to field a low liner," recalls Stanley. "The fall did something to my pitching although I finished the season with 18 victories and five losses."

When Stan reported to Columbus last spring, he added, "I was still listed as pitcher but I didn't make the grade and was shipped to Springfield, Mo., for a tryout as an outfielder."

All Stanley did was burn up the Western Association. When Branch Rickey, boss of the Card chain, discovered his southpaw leading in hitting, runs-batted-in and sundry other items in mid-season, he sent the boy to Rochester.

Same Story Again

It was the same story all over again. In 55 games for Rochester, Stan whacked the ball for an average well over .300 and was brought in by the Cards for a look-see.

Manager Billy Southworth put him in the line-up one day and hasn't taken him out yet.

Stanley has belted National League pitching for a .500 average in 30 times up, clipping a homer and two singles yesterday against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

"The boy's a great player," said Southworth. "He hits well, fields well, runs well and throws well. He positively figures in my plans for next year."

Stanley is married and a papa but won't be 21 until November.

Feller Learning To Fly; Already Has Soloed Once

CLEVELAND (AP)—Bob Feller is learning to fly and already has soloed, it was learned here. The Cleveland Indians' pitching ace has been taking flying instruction at Cleveland Airport for three weeks and soloed for the first time a week ago, instructor Don Patrick said.

"Feller is interested in flying for the sport only," said Patrick. "He has flown a lot of miles on air lines and had been thinking about lessons for the past two years."

The pitcher may stay around Cleveland after the end of the baseball season to get the 35 hours' experience needed for a pilot's license. He now has 14.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ken Heintzelman, Pirates, and Max Lanier, Cardinals—Heintzelman pitched six-hit shutout in first game; Lanier retaliated with white-washing on eight hits in nightcap.

Doc Cramer, Senators — His single with two on in ninth inning broke up game with Red Sox.

Eddie Collins, Athletics — His triple leading off ninth inning started rally that beat Yankees.

Paul Masterson, Phillies, and Johnny McCarthy, Giants — Masterson pitched seven-hit ball to win first game; McCarthy drove in three runs to lead successful attack in second.

Bill Lee, Cubs—Kept eight hits scattered to whip Reds.

Dizzy Trout, Tigers — Allowed only seven hits in 10 innings to beat Browns.

Texas Christian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas—When T. C. U. opens the 1941 grid season with the University of Tulsa in Fort Worth Sept. 27, it will be the 371st football game for the Horned Frogs. The Frogs started their grid career back in 1896, when the school was located in Waco, by winning one, losing one and tieing one. They had no coach.

Pro Football

By the Associated Press

Exhibition Result Sept. 23

Cleveland Rams 34, Kenosha Cardinals 0.

Doc Prothro scouted through both the International League and American Association, getting ready for trades the Phils expect to make during the off season.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Manager of the Year

The best managerial job in the big leagues this year?

The standings shout three names—Joe McCarthy, Billy Southworth and Leo Durocher, depending on where you happen to be when the subject comes up. Theirs have been contending teams since the beginning of the summer. The contending pilot always basks in glory. Still, ball players will tell you that more than half the time, the best manager never reaches the World Series.

For example, even though the Yankees had their pennant clinched on the afternoon of Sept. 4, a lot of ball players say that there isn't a more competent leader in the American League than Jimmy Dykes.

Dykes Popular

Further than that they add: "And there never will be." Which gives you a fair idea of the popularity Dykes enjoys throughout the junior circuit. A popularity apparent among his rivals, as well as with the White Sox.

Nobody can deny that Dykes has done another grand job. He has been right up there battling the rich Red Sox and supposedly contending Indians all season, with a team of weak-hitting castoffs. A group of ball players no one else wanted.

During September, one has detected a growing admiration for Luke Sewell. They said Luke was thinking backwards when he left a fairly secure post on the Cleveland board of strategy, to succeed Fred Haney at Sportsman's Park. The Browns, on paper, seemed to lack first-division polish, and there was no Tom Yawkey behind them.

Sewell Winning

But Sewell knew what he was doing. Give the fellow a lot of credit for taking the step. No matter how you look at it, he was taking a chance. The only difference is, where everyone else thought it was a long chance, Luke knew it was a good one. And since he took over, the Browns have moved at a .600 gait. In August they outpaced every club in the league, including the Yankees. Give Sewell a free hand in the winter market and he'll be ready to move up in 1942.

You have to give Joe Cronin a slap on the back, too. Defensively—including pitching—the Red Sox had no right challenging the Yankees this year. The power was there. It has been for several seasons. But Cronin's chief trouble is stopping the other fellow from scoring. Just the same, he is coming home second.

Over in the National League, Frankie Frisch has done a swell job at Pittsburgh. He'll be heard from in '42. With the weakest hitting outfit in his circuit, Bill McKechnie has kept his Reds within range of the Dodgers and Cardinals.

One Eliminated

However, if baseball gets around to picking a "manager of the year," either McCarthy, Southworth or Durocher will be the man. Southworth or Durocher will be eliminated, of course, by the end of the week. Both of them can't get into the World Series. Yet, both deserve a flock of votes. Durocher for the way he has "fired" his charges—most of them players of long experience — through this record-breaking campaign.

The Cardinals—well, you know where they might be except for a dugout full of injuries. The fact that they have stayed in there fighting is a tribute to Southworth, whose juggling of reserves is one of the more interesting tales of the season.

McCarthy's trick of rallying his Yanks to an overwhelming victory, following a disappointing 1940, was not done with mirrors. Joe is a great manager. When all returns are in, he will probably poll the most votes.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yankees won two from Senators, 6-5, 9-4, to remain in flag race, trailing Detroit by 2½ games and Cleveland by one, as Indians last to Browns, 7-2.

Three Years Ago

Don Budge beat Gene Mako, 6-3, 6-8, 6-2, 6-1, to retain United States singles title; Alice Marble won women's crown, defeating Nancye Wynne, Australia, 6-0, 6-3.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants clinched National League pennant as Hal Schumacher beat Boston Bees, 2-1.

Wood and Nelson Take Commanding Five-Hole Lead

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP)—National open champion Craig Wood and his partner, Byron Nelson, from Toledo, took a commanding five-hole lead yesterday over the hitherto invincible Ben Hogan and Jimmy Demaret at the halfway mark of their $2,000 36-hole best ball match.

Nelson, whose participation in the challenge match for United China Relief had been in doubt until the last minute, fired a five-under-par 67 over the Country Club of Detroit course, contributing birdies that won four of the last five holes. Together he and Wood had a best ball of 64, five shots better than their rivals.

Hogan and Demaret, winners of the 1941 Inverness invitational four-ball honors at Toledo and generally recognized as golf's greatest team, took only one hole, the fifth, where Demaret dropped a 25-foot putt for a birdie. They were square at the turn before Wood bagged an eagle three on the 480-yard tenth that provided a lead he and Nelson never relinquished.

Wood and Demaret carded 70s while Hogan, top money winner of the touring pros, matched par 72.

Nelson's magic putter found its mark on the incoming nine. He holed putts of 25 and 15 feet coming down the stretch and other times laid his iron shots within easy reach of the cup.

Wood's eagle resulted from two shots and a 25-foot putt on the longest hole of the short but heavily-trapped course.

The best ball cards:

Par out	454	434	435—36
Wood-Nelson out	444	433	435—34
Hogan-Demaret out	444	424	435—34
Par in	544	344	354—36—72
Wood-Nelson in	344	333	343—30—64
Hogan-Demaret in	444	344	354—35—69

Exception

Gebrge Preston Marshall of Washington is different. Hardly anybody else has forgotten that the Chicago Bears beat Marshall's Redskins 73-0 last fall for the pro football title. But Marshall says his team will win the pro title this autumn.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Commerce and Finance

Treasury Head Would Control Farm Prices but Not Wages

Business and Industry

C. & S. Relieves Officers With Dual Positions

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., one of the top ranking utility holding concerns in the country, has relieved certain of its officers and directors of dual positions held with both the parent company and its service company.

At the same time, two new members were added to the board, both interested substantially in the parent company's preferred stock. They are William A. Parker, President of Incorporated Investors of Boston, and Beauchamp E. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager of S. Morgan Smith & Co. of York, Pa.

In line with proposals made to the staff of the Securities & Exchange Commission in connection with Commonwealth & Southern's Service Company, G. H. Bourne, J. A. Brown, W. H. Sammis and E. A. Yates, directors and officers whose time has been devoted to matters pertaining to subsidiary operating companies, have resigned from the parent holding company along with E. E. Nelson, Secretary, and J. C. Guild, Jr., former President of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. who was a director of C. & S.

Bourne, Brown, Nelson, Sammis and Yates will continue their respective offices and connections with the Mutual Service Company, Commonwealth & Southern, New York.

R. A. Stephen, the present treasurer resident at Wilmington, Del., corporate seat of the holding company, was elected secretary of the holding company to succeed Mr. Nelson and B. W. Eggert and D. B. Peck, both of New York, were elected assistant secretaries and assistant treasurers.

The Tennessee Electric Power Co., Commonwealth & Southern's operating company in the Tennessee Valley Authority, was dissolved in August, 1939, after sale of its principal assets to the TVA.

Priority Rating For Construction Of 300,000 Homes

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Defense priorities Director, has granted a defense preference rating for materials to be used in the construction of 300,000 homes to cost less than $6,000 each.

The order, effective September 22, will extend government priority assistance in obtaining materials for 200,00 privately-financed homes and 100,000 to be erected by government agencies.

The priority applications will be granted by local offices of the FHA in the 269 centers designated as defense areas. The FHA offices are being used for administering the plan, Mr. Nelson said, and it has no connection with FHA mortgage insurance activities.

The effect of the order, granting preference to a specified class of homes, may mean that building materials will be more difficult to obtain in other areas and for other types of home construction, it was indicated by some defense officials.

The highest rating will be assigned to projects which were under construction September 1 and for remodelling and rehabilitation.

Lower ratings will be granted for new homes to be rented, and a still lower rating for new homes to be offered for sale. The plan will not apply to any house designed to be rented for more than $50 a month.

Hardware Group Faces FTC Charge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had issued a complaint charging the National Wholesale Hardware Association, its officers and more than a score of member companies with conspiring to prevent competition in the industry and with creating a monopoly in interstate sales.

Among other charges, the complaint accused the association of coercing and compelling manufacturers to confine sales to members of the association or to others deemed by the association to be "legitimate" wholesalers.

Officers of the association are: Glenn E. Jennings, President, Omaha; W. W. French, Vice-President, Birmingham, Ala.; F. F. Thomson, Vice-President, Sacramento, Calif.; A. J. Becker, Vice-President, Evansville, Ind.; and George A. Fernley, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia.

Car & Foundry May Have to Defer Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—American Car (AP) Foundry Co., announced it might be necessary to defer payment of a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock which was to have been paid October 1, because of a legal action involving the company.

Oscar B. Cintas of Havana, long engaged in controversy with the management over the corporation's affairs, has pending with the chancery court of New Jersey, an application for an injunction restraining payment of the dividend. The court has reserved decision.

Charles J. Hardy, the company's president, said in a letter to stockholders:

"It would not seem that the injunction restraining the payment of the dividend will be dissolved and the controversy disposed of before October 1. How long the payment will be deferred we are unable to state."

New C. & S. Director

Blackstone

William A. Parker

Elected a director of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., Mr. Parker is President of Incorporated Investors of Boston. He is also a director of Loew's, Inc., and the Old Colony Railroad Co. A Trustee of Management Associates, and Treasurer and Director of Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Bankhead Sees Farmers Losing In Price-Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator John Bankhead (D), Alabama, protested that "about $50,000,000 had been taken out of the pockets of cotton farmers and many millions out of pockets of farmers who produce wheat, soy beans, lard and other basic agricultural commodities" by testimony in favor of retroactive price-fixing.

The Alabama Senator, a leader of the Senate farm bloc, said in a statement that these losses would result from market price declines in these farm products unless there was a later readjustment.

Senator Bankhead flatly disputed a suggestion by Bernard Baruch, financier and former head of the War Industries Board, that farm prices be pegged at levels of last January 1.

"That is absurd on its face," Senator Bankhead said, because Congress "fixed a floor under prices of basic agricultural commodities nearly double the figures Mr. Baruch now advocates."

The Senator said administration officials including Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, did not agree with Mr. Baruch and "there is not one chance in a million that Congress will accept his views as expressed before the House Banking and Currency Committee. The pity is that our farmers must pay the penalty. His statement has helped the man who already has the money. He can purchase more with it. It has greatly injured the farm workers who are not marketing their crops.

"It is my judgment that no bill can pass the Senate during this session of Congress which grants power to anyone to fix the prices of agricultural commodities at less than 110 per cent of parity, and it is more likely that any bill will limit the ceiling to not exceeding 120 per cent of parity prices."

Power Production Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production tapered off for the week ended September 20 from the peak made in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,232,192,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,281,290,000 in the preceding week, or a decline of 1.5 per cent. In the corresponding period a year ago production was 2,769,346,000.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 18.4; Mid-Atlantic, 14-2; Central Industrial, 18.2; West Central, 13.6; Southern States, 22.6; Rocky Mountain, 10.3 and Pacific Coast, 107.7.

Paper Board Price Ceiling Scheduled for October 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said that maximum prices now prevailing under voluntary agreements covering all grades of paper board sold by leading producers east of the Rocky Mountains would be incorporated into a schedule of ceiling prices effective Oct. 1.

The prices for the three base grades are $45 a ton for chipboard, $60 a ton for single manila lined board, and $75 a ton for white patent coated newsboard.

Paper board is used in the manufacture of set-up paper boxes, folding cartons and shipping containers of various kinds.

Caterpillar Tractor Sales Gain in August; Net Off

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Caterpillar Tractor Company reported its sales went up to $8,425,122 in August from $5,574,407 in the 1940 month. Net profit declined to $525,244 from $599,742, after provision for taxes.

The Company made $5,292,609 net profit in the first eight months of this year out of sales totaling $67,504,558. Last year's like period produced $4,775,662 net profit from $46,213,042 sales.

Social Security Taxes Seen Becoming Compulsory Savings

Second of two articles on the social security tax, indicating likelihood that it will serve as compulsory savings machinery.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current proposals to cover the budget gap in part with higher Social Security taxes make timely a review of the amounts these are likely to yield, and also of the tax rates and costs of this "biggest tax law of all time."

The most convenient unit in which to think of the revenue is the yield on a one per cent pay roll tax. This will simplify calculations on such facts as the following:

Present over-all tax is five per cent, consisting of old-age (federal) tax of one per cent on the employer and one on the employee, and unemployment insurance tax of three per cent on the employer, payable 2.7 cents to the state and 0.3 cents to the Federal Government.

There are proposals (a) to double the old-age rates, and even more; (b) to increase the unemployment insurance taxes; (c) to add a special large unemployment insurance tax to be used for "dismissal compensation" in case of "priorities unemployment"; and (d) to abandon the present division of the unemployment tax into state and federal, and have it all paid to the Federal Government.

Bigger Payroll—Bigger Yield

During the 1940-1941 fiscal year, the yield on these taxes was about $1,000,000,000 for each 3 per cent. That was around $350,000,000 per one per cent, or a total for the present five per cent of around $1,600,000,000.

For example, the Federal Government took in $690,000,000 under Title 8, i.e. the old-age insurance tax. That was 2 percent. It also took in a shade over $100,000,000 under Title 9, unemployment insurance, while the States took in around $900,000,000. That works out correctly, since the States take in nine times the Federal Government (2.70 per cent against 0.30 per cent) to make a total of three per cent or $1,000,000,000.

The fact that each one per cent of the tax brings in about $330,000,000 to $350,000,000, or each three per cent about $1,000,000,000 seems to indicate that the pay rolls on which the tax was levied, amounted to around $33-35,000,000,000.

However, these figures must now be raised substantially—have, in fact, been rising ever since the 1937-1938 depression. When the 1940 increase was postponed, one per cent was calculated to yield around $275,000,000. Last year it produced around $345,000,000.

But pay rolls are now running around 25 per cent above a year ago. This increase is confirmed in the Treasury daily statements. For the current fiscal year up to September 15, Federal revenues under Title 8, and State payments into the Unemployment Trust Fund, which closely reflect State collections under Title 9, were each up 25 per cent over the same period last year.

Therefore each one per cent pay roll tax now yields about $325,000,000 a year and each three per cent around $1,250,000,000 or $1,275,000,000.

It is now possible to calculate how much of an increase in social security taxes would be necessary to cover the gap in the budget.

Budget estimates necessarily change so often now that it is hardly worth while trying at a close calculation. Roughly speaking, revenues at rates to include the new schedules should yield at least $15,000,000,000 while outlays, depending on the speed with which lend-lease spending picks up, will probably reach between $22,000,000,000 and $25,000,000,000.

Gap of $10,000,000,000

This leaves a gap of between $7,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000, the lower figure being the more likely. Deficits do not increase as fast as anticipated, for reasons akin to the Administration's old pre-defense pump-priming argument that deficits stimulate business, which in turn increases revenues and decreases relief and other required outlays. The deficit for the last fiscal year was round $5,000,000,000.

Of the current deficit, it looks as though the Treasury could cover about $3,500,000,000 with defense savings bonds. Sales for the last four months have averaged round $300,000,000 a month, though they are lagging slightly, the August total being only $266,000,000.

The Treasury ought to be able to pick up at least another $3,000,000,000, perhaps $4,000,000,000 by the sale of tax anticipation notes. It sold around $1,020,000,000 of them in August alone.

These calculations bring the astonishing conclusion that the Treasury might cover a deficit of $7,000,000,000 almost entirely by the sale of defense bonds and tax anticipation notes, leaving little or no deficit to be financed by either the sale of long-term bonds to the banks or by higher Social Security taxes.

Doubling the present rate of the old-age insurance tax would bring in an additional $800,000,000 to $900,000,000.

The proposal for a 10 per cent payroll tax to finance "dismissal compensation" on top of present unemployment insurance benefits would yield round $3,750,000,000—and by itself lift the total of payroll taxes from the present over-all 5 per cent to 15 per cent.

These calculations do not take into account any extension of Social Security to farm workers, domestics, or employees of non-profit organizations, which would increase the revenues.

Nor do they reckon with the increase benefits with which an increase in the tax rates would have to be sweetened for political reasons.

However, if old-age benefits were doubled, it would add (for the present) only a little more than $100,000,000 to the outlay.

May Become Compulsory Savings

And if present unemployment benefit rates were increased, this would probably cause no net increase in total payments, because unemployment itself is shrinking fast. For example in the fiscal year 1940-1941 the states withdrew $433,000,000 for unemployment benefit payments. This was $50,000,000 less than the previous year's withdrawals, though the shrinkage in unemployment due to defense had been in effect for only part of the year. Such withdrawals for the current fiscal year up to Sept. 15 were almost exactly half the same period of the previous fiscal year. Obviously a considerable increase in benefit rates could be granted without increasing the total cost for the present.

The proposed consolidation of the unemployment tax, now paid partly to the State and partly to the Federal Government, into a single payment to the latter, would not affect the fisc or the above calculations. All the money the states collect has to be turned over to the Federal Government anyway, through the purchase of U. S. Treasury obligations.

Transfer of considerable of the relief or WPA load to Social Security also would not affect the above calculations. The Federal Government would merely be paying out of another pocket.

The likelihood appears to be that, for political reasons, increased Social Security payroll taxes will in this country take the place of the Keynes plan for forced loans or "compulsory savings" which has already been introduced into the British income tax system. The Keynes plan suffers from the handicap that it has already been described in this country in realistic terms as a "forced loan" or "compulsory savings" program. It would smell much sweeter to the American public by another name, Social Security, for though the latter is really a form of compulsory savings, this has not been generally realized. It has been sold successfully by another brand name, which emphasizes the benefits and shrugs off the costs.

Further Stiffening Of Consumer Credit Terms Seen Possible

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department advised consumers to expect "further stiffening of consumer credit terms."

A department publication said that the present restrictions of installment credit issued a few weeks ago by the Federal Reserve Board "are not yet designed to curtail consumer credit extensively," but said that more restrictive rules were expected "as it becomes necessary to divert a larger amount of the country's resources to defense purposes."

"At such time," the article said, "a heavy reduction of installment buying will serve as a useful adjunct to fiscal policy directed at limiting the rise in consumption."

The article estimated that installment credit outstanding at the middle of this year was $5,800,000,000, and guessed that three-fourths of this amount would be eliminated in a year should installment credit be cut off altogether.

Santa Fe to Redeem 4½ P. C. Debentures

NEW YORK (AP) — Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. directors have called for redemption on Dec. 1 at 102 the $28,070,500 in 4½ per cent convertible debentures due in 1948.

The redemption will be made from the road's Treasury resources.

In addition to the redemption call, directors declared a dividend of $1 on common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 31.

Bridgeport Brass Plans Preferred Stock Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Bridgeport Brass Company has called a stockholders meeting for Oct. 20 to authorize issuance of 25,486 shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock with a par value of $100 a share.

The plan would permit common stock owners of record Sept. 20 to buy one share of preferred for each 37 common shares held. Any unsubscribed portion of the issue was expected to be sold to investment bankers for public reoffering. The proceeds of the issue would be used to refund 3 per cent serial bank loans totaling $2,937,000.

Stockholders are to determine subscription price, dividend and redemption price of the preferred. In addition they will be asked to approve an increase in authorized common stock from 1,000,000 shares to 1,300,000 shares.

Priority Effects Studied

NEW YORK (AP)—A State-by-state survey of what it termed the effects of "priorities unemployment," and retarded non-defense production because of material shortage has been launched by the National Industrial Council under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Morgenthau Asks Curb On Farm Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau warned today of the "terrible urgency" of the inflation crisis.

At the same time he recommended that all corporations be allowed only a 6 per cent return on their invested capital for the length of the emergency.

Appearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency in behalf of the Administration's price control bill which has been held up in the committee for almost two months, Mr. Morgenthau strongly recommended its passage but said that it had a "major defect" in that it specifically exempts control over farm prices from its provisions.

In earnest language Mr. Morgenthau urged their inclusion. The housewife already realizes the seriousness of the food price rise, he said. On the other hand he opposed the Baruch proposal for a ceiling over wages, supporting Leon Henderson in this respect.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke slowly and impressively. Again and again he asserted that inflation is upon the country unless courageous restrictions are imposed immediately and that the housewife already realizes what is happening.

Would Hold Food Prices

He repeated his demand made two weeks ago that stored foods be released to hold food prices at their present levels and he said that price control legislation is not enough by itself in any case—that a whole variety of other steps must be taken, higher taxes, monetary restrictions, curbs on installment credit and sharp curtailment of governmental non-defense expenditures.

In frank testimony following his formal statement Mr. Morgenthau said he personally favored a ceiling of 6 per cent on profits on capital investment by any corporation during the emergency.

"They should be satisfied with that if we ask sacrifices from other sections," he said, referring to present "unusual and fantastic figures" of defense expenditures.

Answering questions, he said he preferred the "selective method" of pegging prices of specific commodities, advocated by Leon Henderson to the proposal for a universal ceiling on all prices advocated by Mr. Baruch.

"In the long run the worst sufferers from inflation are farmers themselves," he said at one point.

"If prices are allowed to behave as they did during the World War, we may find that our defense program will cost us double without giving us a single additional gun or plane for that extra expenditure."

Explaining his opposition to a ceiling on wages, one of the most controversial issues in the bill, he said "in free countries labor is not a commodity, human beings are not property, and they should not be treated as such."

Representative Fred Crawford of Michigan said that he agreed wholeheartedly with Mr. Morgenthau's statement indicating a 6 per cent limit on corporations' profits during the emergency.

"Do you mean 6 per cent on invested capital?" Mr. Crawford asked.

"I mean dollars put into the business," Mr. Morgenthau explained. He added that he felt business should be "satisfied" with such a return, but he did not specifically recommend it in so many words.

Dewey Opposes Limit

Representative Charles Dewey (R) of Illinois interjected that he opposed any such limit.

Leon Henderson is doing as much "as anybody could do" with the limited authority at his disposal, and is "on the right track," Mr. Morgenthau said.

Representative Dewey, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, returned to the subject of a 6 per cent profit limitation on corporations during the emergency, and asked Mr. Morgenthau if he favored such treatment to companies that had "ploughed back" earnings and whose capital ratio was hence low.

"If we are asking the young men of this country to serve their nation at $1 a day, we would not be asking busiess to do more than its share if it paid to the Treasury anything over 6 per cent," Mr. Morgenthau answered. He said he was prepared to amplify his informal opinion if desired.

Mr. Dewey argued that this would be "confiscation" in certain instances. He said he did not want to see "the goose that lays the golden egg destroyed" by excessive taxation. Others mentioned that industries like the service industries, restaurants, laundries, and the like, have a very small invested capital.

Representative F. Ford (D) of California presented a suppositious case, if a business with $20,000 capital got government orders of $200,000 a year, would the proposed 6 per cent limitation be on the total business, or $12,000; or on the original investment, or $1200.

"If my suggestion were carried out literally, it would be $1,200," Mr. Morgenthau said. He indicated that he favored qualifications of the strict rule-of-thumb he had laid down.

Operate Kansas City Southern

Wide World

Two southwesterners, both up from the ranks of railroad labor, C. Peter Couch (left) and William N. Deramus, have moved into operating control of the Kansas City Southern Railway. Mr. Couch, formerly president of the system, has been elected chairman of the board, succeeding his brother, the late Harvey C. Couch. Mr. Deramus, formerly Executive Vice-President, takes over the office of President. He got his start in the business as a telegrapher and has been with the K. C. S. for many years.

Net income after fixed charges for the K. C. S. in August was $151,256 compared with $52,808 in August, 1940. Net income for the first eight months of 1941 was $1,163,800 compared with $585,702 in the like 1940 period.

Nation's Hens, Already Working Hard, Must Step Up Output to Meet Needs

CHICAGO (AP) — The Nation's hens—already working overtime to help feed Great Britain as well as America's growing appetite—will have to increase their production in the last four months of 1941 to meet the government's expectations of this year's output of some forty-four billion eggs.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, production during the first eight months this year totaled 30,242,000,000 eggs, which was about 1,400,000,000 below the output for the same period in 1930 when a record 39,067,000,000 eggs were laid.

On the basis of government estimated 44,112,000,000 eggs for 1941, the chickens still would have to produce 13,900,000,000 eggs from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, or about 3,470,000,000 each of the four months.

Poultry experts, however, said they believed production for the last four months of 1941 would approximate 10,000,000,000 eggs, which would bring the year's total 4,000,000,000 under the government's prediction.

Government marketing forecasters might see their mark reached if the country's millions of biddies reversed their natural habits in the fall and early winter, the season when their laying power normally decreases, reaching a low about December. This decrease in production, poultry experts explained, occurs despite the fact chickens are better fed during these months.

The estimated 249,470,000 layers on farms on Sept. 1 will be augmented during the autumn months by between 8 to 10 per cent.

But the experts believe the added forces will not bring the expected production. The average output for each hen in the last four months of 1941 would have to be 12¾ eggs, whereas in August the average was 12¼ eggs. In December, 1940, production per hen dropped to a low of 6.15 eggs, which, however, was better than the 10-year average, 1930-1939.

First Boston Corp. To Underwrite Big Erie Railway Issue

CLEVELAND, (AP)—The First Boston Corp. has been awarded the underwriting of an $18,000,000 Erie Railroad refunding issue to bear 3¼ per cent. First Boston edged out Halsey, Stuart & Co., and Morgan Stanley & Co., the latter house making its first entry into the field of competitive bidding.

First Boston entered a bid of 101.0959; Halsey, Stuart offered 99.7597 and Morgan, Stanley bid 99.271.

The proposal calls for redemption of $8,000,000 in New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Co. (NYPANO) 4¼s; $2,816,000 of Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railroad first mortgage 4s; $6,700,000 in Erie Railroad-Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Co. collateral trust certificates bearing 4 per cent; and $541,000 in Rayen Terminals Co. first mortgage bonds.

Erie officials said the refinancing would save the road $158,000 yearly. They figured the actual interest cost at 3.1927 per cent.

The bid still is subject to formal federal court approval, since Erie is just emerging from reorganization. Hearing upon selection of a trustee is in progress before a special master.

Associated with First Boston Corp. were: Lazard Freres, Stone & Webster & Blodget; Union Securities Corp., Drexel & Co., Estabrook & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., Alex Brown & Sons, Green, Ellis & Anderson, Harris, Hall & Co., G. M. P. Murphy & Co., and Stein Bros. & Boyce.

Subject to formal award, the 3¼ per cent bonds were reoffered at 102½, less ¾ point concession to dealers, and on blocks of $500,000 or more for group account at 101¾. At the first price the yield would be about 3.12 per cent and at the latter about 3.15 per cent.

Home Heating Fuel Production Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of light oil, fuel for home heating, increased approximately 866,000 barrels above the corresponding period a year ago, the American Oil Institute announced after a survey of eastern seaboard petroleum stocks for the week Sept. 6-13.

The report said that stocks of fuel oil for homes were normally higher at this time of year as the approaching fall and winter seasons brought increased demand for fuel.

The institute said that oil companies succeeded in marking up new highs in these stocks so that the week of Sept. 6-13 also showed a gain of 747,000 barrels over the week of Aug. 3-Sept. 6.

The institute reported gasoline stocks, both refined and unrefined, dropped by 565,000 barrels in the area from Maine to Florida from the level of the previous week.

This was due, the report said, to the divergence of tankers to defense uses. This drop in eastern gasoline stocks followed a drop of 818,000 barrels during the week Aug. 30-Sept. 6.

Heavy oil stocks for industry showed a gain of 743,000 barrels during the week Sept. 6-13.

Crocker Wheeler Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Crocker Wheeler Electric Manufacturing Co., reported net income for the six months ended June 30 was $278,730, equal to 96 cents a share of common stock.

Crude Oil Output Increases in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 35,085 barrels to 4,062,735 for the week ended Sept. 20, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Illinois production was up 15,505 to 407,415; Kansas, 14,750 to 258,800; Oklahoma, 4,950, to 422,250; Eastern Fields, 50 to 112,000; Michigan, 241 to 52,101, and the Rocky Mountain area, 6,500 to 111,700.

California declined 460 to 648,550; Texas, 4,350 to 1,462,250; East Texas, 150 to 369,600, and Louisiana, 805 to 334,940.

Corporate Earnings Generally Higher

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings, reports during the past week showing profits per common share, included:

	1941	1940
June 30 year:		
L. C. Smith & Corona	3.46	.90
Motor Wheel	2.70	2.74
Timken-Det. Axle	*3.01	*3.69
Univ. Leaf Tobacco	6.59	7.07
Seven months ended July 31:		
Atchison Railway	3.97	...
Kansas City Southn	1.02	.03
Louisville & Nashville	7.66	3.65
Pennsylvania R. R.	1.72	1.26
Reading Co.	2.44	.88
Southern Ry.	3.84	...
August 31 year:		
Detroit Edison	1.91	1.83
Public Service N. J.	2.43	2.66
R. G. Le Tourneau	4.82	4.74
August 31 eight months:		
Caterpillar Tractor	2.81	2.54
Chesapeake & Ohio	2.91	2.85
Pere Marquette	3.33	†3.09
Westinghouse Elec	5.35	4.94

*On shares outstanding. †On first preferred stock.

Federal Board Lifts Reserve Requirements

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board yesterday ordered banks to set aside a larger proportion of deposits in reserve accounts as a step to prevent credit inflation.

The increase amounted to about one-seventh and took about $1,200,000,000 of idle bank cash out of accounts where it could be loaned or invested.

The board took the action after consulting the Treasury. The two agencies issued a statement saying it was part of the general anti-inflation program of the Administration which includes a price control bill now pending in Congress.

Applies to 6,600 Banks

Technically, the action meant that in New York, for instance, banks must keep 26 per cent of their deposits in reserve instead of 22¾ per cent. The action, however, applied only to the approximately 6,600 banks which belong to the Federal Reserve System.

The board said that these banks had about $5,200,000,000 of idle money which they could loan out or invest. When the order becomes effective, on Nov. 1, this amount will be cut to about $4,000,000,000.

"The action," the board said, "will leave the banks as a whole with ample funds to meet all bank credit needs of the defense program and all legitimate requirements of their customers."

The order set reserves at the maximum limits permitted by present law. This limit was in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 15, 1938, when it was reduced to present levels in an effort to overcome the business recession which occurred at that time. The new limits however, represent a doubling of the reserve requirements in effect prior to 1936.

The requirements vary. In the case of time or savings deposits in all cities where member banks are located, the reserve was increased from 5 to 6 per cent of deposits.

Cash on Hand Ample

On demand or checking deposits, the reserve requirement was raised as follows:

New York and Chicago—from 22¾ to 26 per cent.

Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco—from 17½ to 20 per cent.

Other cities—from 12 to 14 per cent.

The board said a recent survey showed that nearly all the banks had enough cash on hand to meet the new requirements. Although the new percentages will be in effect Nov. 1, no penalties will be assessed against banks for failing to meet the new requirements until after Dec. 1.

Experts said that the importance of the action was mostly theoretical. For instance, the action meant that in Boston, for instance, a member bank of the Federal Reserve System when receiving a $100 checking account deposit must, starting Nov. 1, put aside $20 as a reserve. The other $80 can be lent out, invested or used by the bank in any way it wishes. Assuming the money is lent out the money could be used to buy things. The more money is available to buy goods, the more the prices of those goods are likely to rise. Thus, the more the banks hold in reserve, the less can be spent in ways that might cause prices to rise.

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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 210

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable Nov. 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER Treasurer

Boston, Sept. 23, 1941

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2, 1941.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer

September 23, 1941.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	494,060
1941 volume to date	102,701,840
1940 volume to date	150,902,945

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Rails and aircrafts, which had led an upward movement in the stock market today, turned shaky in late afternoon, and the rest of the list followed.

As the final hour neared, some of the aviations had minor losses, and steels, utilities, rubber and store stocks all showed spotty movements.

The day's turnover promised to reach about 500,000 shares.

Motors displayed considerable activity, but turnoveer was only fair. Prices were higher in steels, aircrafts, rails, and a scattering of manufacturing stocks. Store shares found some takers at improved prices and so did metals.

Chrysler and du Pont were up a point or more at times and others making progress included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Douglas, Consolidated Aircraft, American Can, Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, Revere Copper, Cerro de Pasco, and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies.

There were minus signs here and there and some favored stocks tended to slip occasionally.

In the curb market prices were even narrower than on the big board. About unchanged were such prominent issues as American Gas, American Cyanamid, Gulf Ore and Electric Bond & Share. Aluminum of America was a share ahead on minor turnover.

Bond Changes Narrow

Domestic bond prices ranged narrowly on both sides of the ledger today, with buying interest widely scattered.

Fractional changes were the rule, although a few issues varied more than a point without establishing a trend toward the final hour.

At the opening, prices of some U. S. Treasuries slipped as much as 6-32 point in the over-the-counter market. Later, however, some of these issues came back to yesterday's levels and a few actually forged ahead for small gains. Operations in the federals were small, both in dealer tradings and in the stock exchange.

Panama Government issues proved popular in the foreign list and gains in these bonds were paralleled by some of the other Latin Americans. Japanese loans were again weak, the Government 6½s dropping 6 points at one time.

Among the corporates, gainers included Illinois Central 4¾s, Consolidated Edison 3½s of '48, Erie 5s of '75 and Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s. On the downside were Laclede Gas 5½s, Shell Union 2½s, Youngstown Sheet 3¼s, and Detroit Edison 3s.

Bank Clearings Largest Since 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearing for 23 leading United States cities for the week ended Sept. 17 totaled $7,350,476,000, the largest for any week since March, 1937, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Excluding New York City, clearings for the remaining 22 were the biggest for any week since July, 1930.

The 23-city aggregate in the latest period represented a rise of $1,660,674,000 or 29.2 per cent over the preceding week and a gain of 32.6 per cent over the $5,541,494,000 for the like week of 1940.

New York's clearings alone totaled $3,919,643,000, the largest in 11 weeks, and an increase of 34.5 per cent or $2,913,197,000 over last year.

Grain Prices Rise On Inflation Talk

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—Expanded buying lifted grain prices more than a cent a bushel today while soybeans rose more than 3 cents at one stage.

Grain brokers attributed much of the purchasing to a renewal of trade bullishness due largely to inflation talk. The London disclosure that a large food reserve was planned for post-war use and further statements about the extent to which this country would supply food to Great Britain attracted attention, although U. S. wheat is not as yet one of the commodities required.

Announcement of an increase in reserve requirements of banks as a means of checking inflation and the Morgenthau statement urging that Federal controls be applied to farm prices attracted attention, but price reactions which occurred were attributed mostly to profit taking.

Furnace Pours 2,854 Miles Glass, Closes for Repairs

DETROIT (AP)—A 100-ton melting furnace in the Ford Motor Company's Glass Plant in Dearborn was closed down for repairs after having poured a 51-inch wide sheet of glass without interruption for approximately two and one-half years.

A Ford Company statistician figured that if the glass strip could have been laid out in a straight line it would have measured 2,854 miles. The total weight of the glass output during the long run that began March 29, 1939, was 70,375 tons.

The previous record for continuous glass pouring was 650 days, also established by the Ford Glass Plant.

More G. M. Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced that during the third quarter of this year preferred and common stockholders totaled 410,822, compared with 411,372 for the second quarter and with 397,084 for the third quarter of 1940.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	6	55	54⅞	55	– ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep 10
7⅞	5⅛	Adams Exp (1.15)	30	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Sep 18
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	– ⅛
45	35⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	11	43	42⅜	42½	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	½	½	½	Sep 2
5	3⅜	Alaska Jun (⅛)	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 23
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅝	7½	7½	– ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	– ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	Sep 22
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	8	8	8	– ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	160½	160¼	160⅜	+ ⅜
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 19
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	11	14¼	14	14	– ⅛
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	26	8⅝	8⅛	8½	– ⅛
86	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85½	85½	85½	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	27	29¾	29⅛	29¼	– ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
20	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	2	20	20	20	Sep 15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	6	19⅛	18½	18½	– ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	47⅛	46½	46½	–1
9⅜	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	8½	9⅛	8⅜	– ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 23
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	8	86	85	85	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	30	29½	29½	– ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	69	69	69	– ¼
23½	18½	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
119	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	3	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep 17
57⅜	45⅜	Am Comm Al	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 23
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 22
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6		A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	Sep 20
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	14	23	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	7	26⅞	26½	26½	– ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3¼	3	3	– ¼
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	3	37½	36¾	37	+ ¾
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 23
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 11
4¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	48¾	48¾	48¾	– ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
28½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	24	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 16
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	6	13⅛	13	13	– ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	6	87¾	87½	87¾	+ ¾
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	– ⅛
6¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	24	6	5⅞	5⅞	– ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	– ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	33⅜	33	33	
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	2	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	38	6⅞	6	6	– ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼	– ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¾g)	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	– ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	14	43½	43	43	
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	153½	153½	153½	– ½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Sep 23
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	7	22⅛	21⅞	22	– ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 22
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	6	10¼	10	10	Sep 23
22⅛	15	Am Sug R (½g)	6	21	20⅝	20⅝	– ⅛
95½	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	88	86¼	88	+ 2½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Sep 23
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	18	155½	154⅝	155	– ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	70	70	70	+ ⅛
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	7	71¼	71	71¼	– ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	+1
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅝	5½	5½	– ⅜
29⅛	25⅛	Am Viscose ½g	17	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
116¾	113¾	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Sep 23
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Sep 19
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Sep 20
81¼	⅛	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	79½	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	– ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1¾g)	53	28¼	27½	27½	– ¾
17¼	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	– ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	4	10½	10½	10½	– ⅛
2½	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 20
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 22
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Sep 23
5½	4	Armour Ill	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
69⅞	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	9	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	+ ⅝
72	60	Arm Ill pf	4	72	72	72	Sep 16
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29	28¾	28¾	– ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	4	5⅝	5½	5½	– ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	– ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep 18
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	38	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	64½	64	64½	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	129	25⅛	24¼	24¼	– ½
35¾	13½	Atl G&W Indies	7	36¼	35¼	35¼	– ½
50¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	9	53	51½	52	+1⅜
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	16	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Sep 23
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep 18
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 15
3¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	2⅜	Aviation Corp	111	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
		B					
19	12½	Bald Loco ct	16	16	15½	15½	– ⅜
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¼	7	7	
8½		Bangor & Ar	2	6½	6½	6½	
13⅛	7	Barber As (½e)	9	12½	12	12	– ⅜
9⅞	6½	Barber Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 10
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	2	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3¾g	11	19¾	19½	19⅝	– ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	– ⅜
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7	7⅛	Sep 23
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	9	40¼	39½	39⅝	– ⅝
20⅜	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	2	15	15	15	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	30⅜	30½	30⅝	– ⅛
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	20	68⅝	67¼	67¼	–1
131½	119⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Sep 23
31⅞	20¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	– ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24¾	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	36	23½	12½	12½	– ⅞
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	8	31	30¾	30¾	– ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	7	20⅞	20½	20½	– ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 19
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	10	9⅞	9	9	–1
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	14	21	20¼	20¼	– ½
41	29	Briggs & St 2½g	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 16
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	– ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	– ½
23½	18⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 19
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
34½	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	25¾	25½	25½	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	33½	33½	33½	
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	– ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	Sep 22
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
		C					
24⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	23½	23¼	23¼	– ¼
1⅜	1	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	1½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5¼	2½	Canadian Pacific	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	35½	35½	35½	Sep 20
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	– ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	2	27	27	27	Sep 23
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
57⅝	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	54	52½	52½	–1½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	– ⅛
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	26⅜	26	26	– ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18	18	18	– ¼
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2½	2½	
4½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 19
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	13	12⅜	12⅜	
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	– ⅛
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep 19
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	3	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 20
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep 19
4	2¼	Ches Corp	2	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 23
6	1⅝	Chi & E Ill A	14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 23
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Sep 23
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	2	17	17	17	– ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	– ¼
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 20
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 20
14¾	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 22
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	– ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	101	60⅜	58½	58½	– ⅛
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.90g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	– ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 23
40½	31⅝	Clark Eq (2½g)	2	35⅛	35½	35½	+ ⅞
13⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	– ½
29⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	98¼	97½	97½	Sep 23
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep 12
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅝a)	5	15¼	15	15	– ⅛
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104½	104	104	Sep 22
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	1	20⅞	20½	20½	Sep 23
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	–1¾
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	6	15½	15½	15½	
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	58	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
82¼	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅜
⅞	⅝	Colum Pict	2	7	7	7	Sep 23
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep 19
8⅜	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	5	80½	80½	80½	
31	21⅜	Comi Credit (3)	12	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Sep 17
27⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	32⅜	32½	32½	– ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
11⅞	8¾	Comi Solv (¼g)	17	11	10⅝	10¾	– ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	19	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	12	62	61½	61¾	– ¼
25⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	23	25⅝	25½	25½	– ⅛
⅞	⅞	Conde Nast(¼g)	7	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
18¾	11	Congoleum (1)	6	18⅝	18½	18½	– ⅛
50⅜	22½	Cons Airc (4g)	52	49½	48½	48½	– ½
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	– ⅜
8½	6¾	Cons Cop (½g)	13	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	– ⅜
23⅜	17	Cons Ed (1.40g)	70	17	16⅜	16⅜	– ⅜
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	– ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅞	½	½	Sep 10
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	2½	2½	2½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	24	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Sep 23
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 19
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	3	4½	4½	4⅝	Sep 23
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	103	102⅜	103	Sep 23
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	4	37	36⅜	36¾	
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	– ⅛
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	45½	45¼	45½	+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	21	23⅜	22¾	23	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	4	18	17½	17½	– ½
18⅝	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Sep 19
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	53	52⅞	52⅞	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (⅛g)	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 23
½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 23
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	15½	17¼	17¼	– ⅛
17⅜	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Home Rule Of Cities Seen Sold for Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

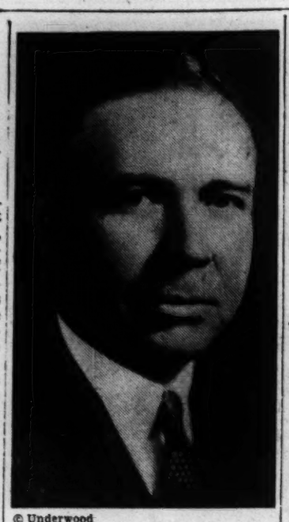
NEW ORLEANS — David M. Wood, municipal finance expert and senior partner of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, attorneys, declared at the annual convention of the National Security Traders Association here that home rule is little by little being sold by the municipalities for cash just as centuries ago they bought it from the kings of England for cash.

Mr. Wood declared during his talk on "American Municipalities in Transition," that "a subtle change is now taking place in our municipalities which, in my opinion, bodes no good for the democratic form of government. The sturdy, almost belligerent, assertion of home rule, which reached its peak in the early Nineteen Hundreds, has been replaced by plaintive pleas for aid from the State or from the Federal Government."

Mr. Wood said that this dependency of local governments upon the State and Federal governments has resulted in the incorporation of local political organizations as subordinate branches of the State or national party in power, and the municipalities are being subjected to remote control.

With respect to the increasing social service functions demanded of municipalities to avoid constitutional debt limits, they have created separate districts such as school districts, sanitary districts and street improvement districts, for the financing of which bonds are floated. In addition, Mr. Wood also discussed the "revenue bond," another device for evading constitutional debt limitation. He conceded that these evasions have been the results of necessity, but because of them the inhabitants of our municipalities are paying through the nose.

"I believe that an intelligent re-examination of the constitutional and statutory limitations imposed upon our municipalities, in the light of modern conditions, would result in drastic changes in these limitations which would avoid the necessity of resorting to all of the expensive subterfuges now resorted to in order to permit the financing of enterprises which the public demands," Mr. Wood concluded.



© Underwood.

David M. Wood
With the New York law firm of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Calif Ore P 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
do 6 pf (1927)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Monolith P Cem pf	25c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Phillips Jones pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
St LPMCoLtd 6 pf	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Standard N Cp pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Sub El Sec $4 2d pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Initial				
Buffalo Forge	45c		Nov. 21	Nov. 7
Increased				
Burkhart Mfg	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Det Stl Fdrys	50c	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 19
Hooker L Chem	40c		Nov. 29	Nov. 14
Interim				
Ca For Invest	$1.20		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Extra				
Barnett N Bk (Jakson-ville, Fla.)	50c		Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Do	$1.50		Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Reduced				
Liberty Loan Cp A	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do B	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Shasta Water	10c		Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Final				
Del Mar T Club	20¢			
Resumed				
Chic Ry E	$1		Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Crystalite Prod	15c		Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Elder Mfg	15c		Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Irregular				
Am Mfg	75c		Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Chemical Fd	8c		Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Crystalite Prod	15c		Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Gen Capital (Bost)	25c		Oct. 10	Sep. 23
Gleaner Harvest	$1.15		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Johnson Service	50c		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
North & Judd Mfg	50c		Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Pictorial P P Cp	10c		Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Southern B P&El	$1.50		Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Worcester S Elec	$1.50		Sep. 26	Sep. 18
Wurlizer (R)	30c		Nov. 29	Nov. 20
Regular				
Albany Pack Co	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Allen Indus	25c		Oct. 7	Sep. 30
Am Bakeries A	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Do B	$1		Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Am Stamping Co	25c		Oct. 30	Sep. 23
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Andover National Bank (Andover, Mass.)	$2	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Automobile Bank Corp (Phila., Pa.)	10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Do Cl A	10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Do $1.30 cum conv pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Barnett Natl Bk (Jacksonville, Fla.)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Bostmens N B (St Louis)	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Do	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Brink's Inc	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Burkhart Mfg pf	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Camp W C Fdry	25c		Oct. 24	Oct. 3
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry Co	$1.25	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Cent Eureka M	8c	BM	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Chillicothe Paper Co 7pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Crystalite Pd pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Delaware Trust Co (Wil'gton, Del.)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Elder Mfg Co	15c		Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do cum pts Cl A	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Fort St Union Depot Co	$2	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Fostoria Pressed Steel Corp	25c		Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Gen Foods pf	$1.17½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Gen Mchy Corp	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Goodman Mfg	50c		Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Household F pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Intl Bronze Pwd	37½c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Do pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Iowa Pw&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Knapp-M $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Do $2.75 pf	67½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
LibertyLn $3.50 pf	87½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Ludlow Typo pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Maritime T&T Ltd	20c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
do 7 pf	17½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Marsh (M) & Sons	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Marvn's Ltd 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Merch N Bk (Bost)	$3	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Monroe Loan Soc A	5c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Mt Sts T&Tel	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Natl Fundg Cp A	35c	Q	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
do Cp B	35c	Q	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Niagara Fire Ins	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Ohio Leather	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 22
do 1st pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Old Kent Bk(GrRap)	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Otter Tail Pw (Minn $4.50 Div Ser	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Packer Advertising	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Packer Corp	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 6
Phila Co	10c	Q	Nov. 25	Oct. 1
do 6 pf	$1.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Pilot P Pash Mills	10c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Security Storage Co.	$1		Oct. 10	Oct. 5
Shawin Water&Pw	22c	Q	Nov. 25	Oct. 24
Ship Car Line Spf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Thatcher Mfg pf	90c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
U S Cold Storage prior pf ptc	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Utah-I Sug 60c	.15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Wheelg & L Erie Ry	$1		Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Wilmington Trust	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.72	39.18	18.59
Net change	—.31	+.05	—.02
Previous close	128.03	39.13	18.61
1941 high	133.59	39.88	20.65
1941 low	118.30	26.84	16.82

*Preliminary.

Stocks Close Firm In London Market

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The stock market underwent occasional flurries of reatcion today but closed with a firm undertone. The war loan finished slightly under the day's best but he gilt-edged list otherwise was maintained. Japanese bods were steady in the foreign list.

There was an easier trend in tobaccos and rayons but industrials were quietly firm. Kaffirs and home rails also wer efirm. Oils were spotty.

Ginnings of 1941 Cotton Rise to 2,093,414 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Sept. 16 totaled 2,093,414 running bales, including 131 round bales counted as half bales and excluding linters.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

December Wheat

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.22	1.20⅛	1.21⅜	1.20½
Minneapolis	1.16⅜	1.15⅜	1.15⅞	1.15
Kansas City	1.15¾	1.14¾	1.15	1.14⅜
Winnipeg	.74⅞	.73⅝	.74⅜	.73⅞
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.26¼	1.25	1.25⅜	1.24½
Minneapolis	1.20¼	1.18⅞	1.19⅝	1.18⅝
Kansas City	1.18¾	1.18	1.18	1.17⅜
Winnipeg	.79¼	.78¾	.78⅝	.78
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.26⅞	1.25⅞	1.26¼	1.25⅜
Minneapolis	1.21½	1.20⅞	1.21⅛	1.20
Kansas City	1.19¼	1.18½	1.19	—
December Corn				
Chicago	.81½	.80½	.81	.80½
Kansas City	.74¼	.74	.74¼	.74⅛
May Corn				
Chicago	.86⅞	.86	.86½	.86
Kansas City	.79⅜	.79	.79¼	.79
December Oats				
Chicago	.52⅜	.51⅜	.52⅛	.51
Minneapolis	.48⅜	.47⅝	.48⅛	.47⅜
Winnipeg, Oct	.48½	.47⅜	.47⅞	.45⅜
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.75⅝	.74½	.75⅛	.74¼
May	.81⅞	.80¼	.80¾	.79⅞
July	.83⅜	.82⅛	.82⅞	.82¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	95.0	95.0	94.8	94.8	95.4
December	94.2	94.2	93.8	93.8	94.2
March	93.2	93.4	93.1	93.1	93.2
Tops					
October	128.0	128.0	127.0	127.0	127.8
December	126.2	126.6	126.0	126.0	126.3
March	125.0	125.0	124.5	124.5	124.8

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.71	16.85	16.69	16.71	16.62
December	16.96	17.08	16.87	16.94	16.86
March	17.17	17.28	17.08	17.16	17.05
May	17.31	17.43	17.22	17.30	17.19
July	17.33	17.46	17.27	17.32	17.19

Spots 17.54

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108	111
Liberty Aircraft	7½	9
Piper Aircraft	6¼	7¾
Polish Manufacturing Co	9⅜	10⅞
Solar Aircraft	3⅝	4¾
Taylorcraft	1⅞	2⅞
Taylorcraft pf	7½	9¼

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct new	1.72¼	1.73¼	1.71½	1.71¾	1.71¼
Dec	1.74½	1.76⅝	1.74¼	1.75½	1.73⅝
May	1.79¼	1.81	1.79	1.80	1.77⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.75	10.57
Dec	11.07	11.15	11.05	11.12	10.97
Jan	11.25	11.35	11.25	11.32	11.17
March	12.65	12.75	12.65	12.72	12.60

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.52	14.55	14.52	14.55	14.52
March				14.55b	14.52

b-Bid

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.88	5.90	5.81	5.81	5.86

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.85	7.95	7.85	7.93	7.80
March	7.99	8.10	7.99	8.09	7.93

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Mar.	No. 3 2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.78
Wld May	No.—4 2.15	2.20½	2.15	2.18½	2.14

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.58
December	13.50	13.57	13.50	13.52	13.43

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.15	36.25	36.05	36.05	36.00
*December	36.25	36.40	36.15	36.30	36.15
*January	36.40	36.40	36.25	36.25	36.25
Eggs					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	30.15	30.20	30.10	30.20	30.00
†November	30.15	30.35	30.15	30.30	30.05
†December	30.15	30.50	30.15	34.40	30.15

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.41	2.41	2.35	2.35	2.39
January	3.17	3.22	3.13	3.15	3.17

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 3¼s 40-46	110.13	110.13	110.13
1 2¼s 54-52	105.13	105.13	105.13
2 2⅞s 60-55	110.14	110.14	110.14
1 2½s 58-56	104.9	104.9	104.9
2 2¾s 65-60	106.16	106.16	106.16
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3s 47-42	101.14	101.14	101.14
New York City Bonds			
40 3s 80	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
39 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	92	92	92
2 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78¾	78¼	78¼
8 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62	62	62
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
34 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102	102
4 Am T&T 5½s43 100½	100 15-32	100 15-32	15-32
8 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
18 Am T&T 3½s 61	108⅝	108⅛	108½
80 Am T&T 3s 56	113	112⅝	112⅞
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	108½	108½	108½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
11 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106⅝	106⅝
34 AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
1 AT&SF 4s 1908-53	101	101	101
49 AT&SF 4½s 48	103 21-32	103 21-32	21-32
8 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101	101	101
20 AC Line 4½s 64	90	89½	90
7 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	30	30	30
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	101	100¾	100¾
27 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59¾	59¼	59¾
11 B&O 95 st A	32¼	32¼	32¼
6 B&O 2000 st D	32½	32¼	32¼
64 B&O cv 60 st	29¾	29½	29¾
118 B&O 4s 48	57¼	56¾	57
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 B&OS W 4s 50 st	39¾	39¼	39¼
4 Bang&Aric cn 4s 51	46	46	46
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	45	45	45
4 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	87	87	87
8 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133	132⅝	133
8 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99½	99½	99½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105½	105	105
20 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
34 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34	33⅝	34
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110	110	110
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94½	94½	94½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113⅜	113½	113½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Bush Term 5s 55	87½	87½	87½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78½	78½	78½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
11 Can Pac 5s 54	87¾	87½	87½
4 Can Pac 4½s 60 s	84	8	84
11 Can Pac 4s perp	68¾	68¼	68¼
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	47	47	47
3 Celanese 3s 55	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	49¾	49½	49¾
17 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	18	18	18
23 Cen RRNJ 5s 87 cg	17½	17½	17½
5 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	86½	86½	86½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	74¾	74¾	74¾
18 CBQ 4½s 77	68½	67¾	67¾
12 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77½	7	77½
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 48	93½	93½	93½
16 Chi & Ill Inc 97	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	34	33¾	34
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63½	63½	63½
9 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	68	68	68
86 CMStP & P ac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&StP 4½s 89C	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 CM&StP gen 4s 89	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
10 Chi&NW 4½s 36	31½	31½	31½
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16½	16½
25 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	27½	27¼	27¼
11 Shi & NW 4½s 87	27	27	27
2 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	24	24	24
3 Chi & NW 5½s 87	23½	23½	23½
294 CRI&P 4½s 52A	23⅛	23	23
12 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97	97	97
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Childs Co25s 43	45½	45½	45½
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¾	49¾	49¾
38 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	75	75	75
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	72¼	72¼	72¼
7 Col P&L 5s 70	85½	85½	85½
30 Col & So 4½s 57	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 ComiMack inc 69ww	53¼	53	53¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Comwlth Ed 4½s 57	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110½	110½	110½
1 Cons Edis 3½s 48	106½	106⅝	106½
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Con Edis 3½s 66	107	107	107
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
4 Consum'tal Oil 4½s 48	104½	104½	104½
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	23½	23½	23½
4 Cuba NoRy5½s42rct	22½	22½	22½
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	22	22	22
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	28	27¾	28
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
30 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	52½	52¾
4 D & R G 4½s 36	14	13¾	13¾
1 D & R G 4s 36	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 D & R G 5s 55Asd	13⅜	13	13
10 D & R G West 5s 78	14½	13¾	14½
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	41½	41½	41½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	106¼	106	106¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	97	97	97
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
13 Elec Auto Lt 2¼s 50	102	101⅞	102
6 El Paso & SW2s 65	63	63	63
51 Erie rfg 5s 67	34	33	33
5 Erie 4½s 57 wi	104¾	104¾	104¾
82 Erie rfg 5s 75	31¼	30¾	31
9 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51¼	51	51
3 Erie 1st 4s 96	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	60	59½	59½
23 Erie 4s 95 wi	87	86⅞	87
10 Erie cv 4s 53 B	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 Erie & Jer 6s 55	101	101	101
3 Erie Gene 6s 57	121	121	121
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	68¾	68¾	68¾
23 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94	94½
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	83	82	82
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86½	86½	86½
16 Gt Nor 4s 48 G	95½	95½	95½
16 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	66	66	66
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46¼	46¼	46¼
10 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111	111	111
11 Hudson Coal 5s52A	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¼	43⅛	43¼
2 HudGMan inc 5s 57	12	12	12
41 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	40¼	40¼	40¼
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	39	38⅜	39
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¼	40¼	40¼
11 Ill Cen 4½s 66	42¼	42	42
15 Ill Cen 5s 55	49	48¼	49
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57½	57½	57½
27 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63a	43½	42⅝	43½
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	39¼	39	39
2 Inspirat Cop 4s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101½	101½	101½
13 Int Ot Nor 1st 6s 52	18⅜	18½	18½
26 Int Ot Nor 5s 56 C	15¼	15	15
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32¾	31⅝	32⅜
16 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	87½	87	87
7 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	82	80½	82
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	48	47¾	47¾
39 Int T&T 5s 55	51	50¾	50¾
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	50	50	50
1 Jones&Laugh3t3¼'61	99½	99½	99½
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	45½	45½	45½
1 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 Lac Gas 5½s '53	85¾	85¾	85¾
11 Lac Gas 5s '42	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
5 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	95	95	95
2 Leh & NY 4s '45	50	50	50
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	67	67	67
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	61¾	61¾	61¾
6 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	61¾	61¾	61¾
6 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	48⅛	48	48
1 Lehigh Val Tr 5s 2003	31	31	31
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	30	30
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Liboy McN&L 4s '55	106	106	106
1 Ligget & M 5s '51	125¾	125¾	125¾
8 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	101¾	101½	101½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82	82	82
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
4 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	104	104	104
6 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	103¼	103⅛	103¼
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	107	107
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1	1	1
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	63	63	63
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10¾	10¾	10¾
18 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	24¼	24	24¼
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9½	9½	9½
22 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	20¼	20¼	20¼
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30½	30½	30½
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20¼	20	20
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26	26	26
14 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
42 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26¾	26¾	26¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21½	21½	21½
1 M

Developments in Real Estate—In the Community and in the Nation

Need Is Found By Milwaukee To Build Anew

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24—A survey of this city's building needs by the Urban Land Institute of Chicago, reveals that more than 70 per cent of the dwelling structures here in the central districts are almost 50 years or older, that no structures of this type have been built in this area since 1930 and that something should be done before the city takes on an atmosphere of decadence.

While the Milwaukee report pays a compliment to "one of the cleanest and most efficiently run city government's in the country," the building angle is definitely one of criticism, stating that "the city's central district is shown to have enjoyed a Rip Van Winkle siesta.'

Some Milwaukeeans are not opposed to this atmosphere of old buildings which they term "mellowed." There is undoubtedly a quaintness, even picturesqueness about certain downtown sections that is not distasteful. But planners insist that these are signs of blight which should be overcome to forestall decadence.

Milwaukee's problems are more or less similar to other large cities suffering from decentralization. Specifically the problem is one of migrating populations and industry leaving the city with insufficient tax support to continue adequately with its normal functions.

Suburbs Got Most Building

What this means in terms of movement of population, and the effect this has on the material prosperity of the central district, is seen in the fact that a total of nearly $76,000,000 spent for new buildings in the metropolitan area from 1936 to 1940, less than 2 per cent, or roughly $1,500,000, went for buildings in the central business district. Of the rest, 54 per cent went for suburban buildings, and the remainder for new buildings in the city proper exclusive of the central business district.

The Milwaukee tax books reveal both conditions—efficient government, and a growing burden for property owners. While tax delinquencies were reduced from 12.6 per cent in 1930 to 6.6 per cent in 1939, the tax rate during that period went from $31.93 per $1,000, to $37.81. And for 1940 taxes a real estate property owner must surrender 23 per cent of the property's income, almost three months' rent.

The surveyors pointed out that the assessed valuations in the business district average around 150 per cent of the actual market value. The market value, in other words, has progressively dropped, while the tax rate has shot up.

Meanwhile, in common with other large cities, Milwaukee's valued citizens move out to the suburbs. Some go out because they can build and live there more cheaply. Others go out because of improved transportation facilities—facilities which real estate people everywhere once thought would benefit the business district by making it easier for folks to come in and shop. This starts a vicious cycle, for as more people move out, the in-town area becomes less and less desirable. And more people begin to move away because of this blighted condition. This leaves more vacant and deteriorating property, fewer taxpayers and less good taxable property. The tax rate has to go up so that the remaining taxable property will pay for the necessary governmental service.

What Milwaukee Says

What is the answer? The Institute went to Milwaukee citizens and asked them what they thought should be done. Following is a composite of their answers:

The business community should sponsor immediate effort by private capital, assisted if necessary by local and federal governments, to rehabilitate and rebuild close-in blighted areas.

The city as a whole should be replanned and redeveloped with special emphasis on the creation and maintenance of livable neighborhoods each with its local business center for distribution purposes.

Steps should be taken to control "wildcat" or premature subdivision to prevent uneconomic drainage of population from the city.

Suburban areas dependent upon the City for their major income should be annexed so as to make their appropriate contribution to the costs of government in the entire metropolitan area.

Taxes on central business property should be based solely on a valuation definitely justified by current earnings.

Very high buildings are a liability to the business district and the present height limit should be reduced.

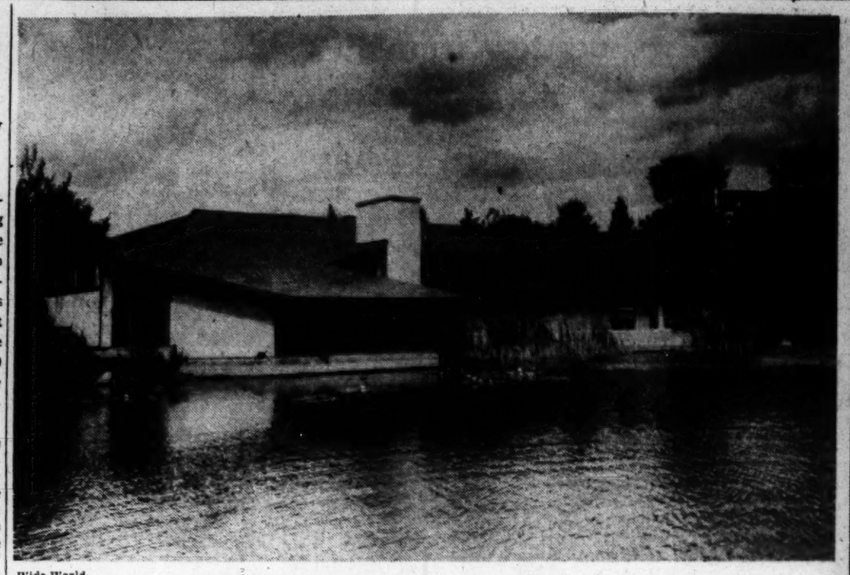
Public buildings should be arranged in a civic center.

Efforts should be made to improve all forms of mass transportation to the central business area and their terminal facilities.

Cruising taxicabs should be prohibited.

There should be better facilities for industry in the form of specially planned and zoned, adequately serviced, close-in industrial areas with other uses prohibited.

All commercial deliveries in the business area ought to be scheduled for hours which will not interfere with the peaks of motor or pedestrian traffic.



Wide World

Bloomfield, Mich., House Has Underwater Living Room

Among the so-called dream houses is this one owned by Mr. and Mrs. S. Gordon Saunders which sits snugly on the shores of Lake Placid. At left is view from the lake showing low level of living room windows. At right is living room interior, the window sills being only a few inches above the lake level. Woodwork is red cypress.

Profit Is Seen In Building Up Of Slum Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Rehabilitation of blighted neighborhoods in large cities by private corporations under public supervision will benefit cities, taxpayers and the public, according to Bank Review, publication of the Federal Home Loan Bank, in its current issue.

"The cost of urban decay is of universal interest—because of the tremendous portion of the national wealth invested in these problem areas," the Review says. "This wealth consists of the lifetime savings of families who own homes in such districts, of the mortgage investments of financial institutions which represent the primary reservoirs of thrift and of the public money invested in schools, fire and police protection, power lines, water systems, streets and other municipal facilities.

"Added to the waste of partly-used public utilities is the factor of cost which becomes increasingly higher in the more decadent areas.

"Also, cities are facing financial difficulties because of shrinking tax returns. Property owners in blighted areas are no longer able to meet their tax obligations because their properties cannot yield sufficient incomes. To appreciate the seriousness of the declining tax revenue, it must be kept in mind that the major source of income for most American cities is the real property tax. A loss in revenue from one city district invariably causes an increase in tax rates in other districts."

Rehabilitation plans, the Review holds, do not necessarily involve the razing of all structures, but may be a combination of remodeling and rebuilding together with demolition for parks and playgrounds.

New Era of Better, Cheaper Homes Looms

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of defeat comes the secret of victory . . . and today, by virtue of similar reasoning, out of the stress of the defense emergency is coming a new housing era of low-cost homes, lower rents, modernized building codes and whole neighborhoods salvaged from blight and gradual disintegration.

Responsibility for this prediction is taken by the Architectural Forum speaking for a group of housing experts who have got together for purposes of tackling post-war problems before they can even start. Already the pattern is taking shape in many co-operative ventures designed to uproot the ills of an industry that has spent generations building custom-made homes for only 5 to 8 per cent of Americans earning $3,000 or more a year.

The experts are seeking an end to racketeering, collusion, restraints on the introduction of new materials and a complete house cleaning of out-moded construction practices and hapharzard planning of towns and cities.

Have Master Plan

Representing every phase of housing from the architect to the engineer, contractor and city planner, the group has devised a "master plan" of action, flexible enough to meet almost every contingency arising from post-war complications. Behind the program is the far-sighted policy of rebuilding the United States for the "more abundant life that should come with the return of peace."

Among the projects contemplated is the control of decentralization, that vexing city problem taking populations and industries into suburban districts. Under this heading, cities would be reconstructed with regard to modern traffic and recreational needs, exaggerated property valuations would be deflated and opportunities widened to private enterprise desirous of developing national resources to their fullest at "a fair profit."

Stripped of "voodoo," the Forum states, planning may be defined as merely the anticipation of needs, the co-ordination of means toward a given end and the development and execution of a pattern whereby the means will actually meet the needs.

Already organized for this purpose are 670 planning agencies throughout the nation. But there are still thousands of communities which have no planning facilities, in which development is haphazard and the slums of the future are taking root.

For a Peacetime OPM

The Forum advocates a peacetime OPM . . . Office of Planning Management . . . empowered to put the master plan into effect. It would function as a clearing house for research, experimentation and guidance in the planning and building fields.

"Without a remedial post-war program," said the Forum, "well-planned and well executed housing is not possible, and the nation would otherwise see the ravages of obsolescence grow to catastrophic proportions.

"By 1945, one third of the 40,000,000 dwellings in this country will be more than 50 years old, well past the accepted age of efficient housing, in other words, ripe for the wrecker.

"To put it another way, by 1945 the 6,000,000 dwelling units which were in need of major repairs in 1935 will probably be unfit for use and the 18,000,000 which then needed minor repairs will be ready for major reconstruction or demolition.

Such a situation cannot be allowed to mature. For in the delinquencies and discontent that could arise from the increasing inadequacies of the nation's physical plant might very well be sown the seeds of European isms, the Forum concluded.

Building Materials Needed in Charlotte

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 24

Those who plan to build homes should do so quickly if they want to get in before the prices soar or residential construction comes entirely to a standstill, realty experts of this city are saying.

Despite predictions in many sources to the contrary, builders here are said to be experiencing trouble in getting materials, particularly those involving steel.

Charlotte contractors believe that the national defense program will continue to be a drain on steel products for some time to come due to the tremendous camp building going on and the unprecedented demands for defense housing in the lowest price brackets.

First Low-Rent Housing Project Celebrates Its Fifth Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America's first low-rent housing project is now five years old.

Techwood Homes, in Atlanta, Ga., which opened Sept. 1, 1936, was the first of the PWA housing projects to be tenanted. These projects were taken over by the United States Housing Authority on the establishment of that agency.

With homes for 604 families, Techwood poineered the slum-clearance and low-rent housing program which, when the present USHA program has been completed, will have provided new homes for more than 750,000 people.

Techwood was likewise the forerunner of the $17,430,000 Atlanta public housing program, the most complete in any large city. When fully occupied, its nearly 5,000 modern, publicly-owned homes will rehouse almost 7 per cent of the local population. Central downtown slum areas will be replaced by nine projects, including Techwood and another PWA development.

Techwood families celebrated their fifth anniversary with a street dance and carnival which has come to be an annual event of city-wide importance in Atlanta. In 1936, the Mayor proclaimed "Techwood Day" for the dedication of the project. Each year since then, neighbors and friends of the residents have participated in the celebration on Techwood Drive. Attendance rose from over 1,000 in 1937 to 8,000 last year.

Of their own volition, Techwood families have improved their social and economic status in their new homes. A Tenant Association represents them in self-government. A co-operative buying club saved them $100 in the first three months of group purchasing of farm products. Tenants themselves have raised money for supplies and equipment to run a recreation program for young and old alike.

Housing Project Opens in Brooklyn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Kingsborough Houses, Brooklyn's third public-housing project, has been opened with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, John Cashmore, Borough President of Brooklyn, and Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, officiating. Four hundred and twenty-three families are living in Kingsborough Houses. The project is expected to be completed by Oct. 31.

The $5,160,000 development will house 1,166 families and replaces approximately 19 acres of dilapidated, crowded buildings. Ample open grounds, landscaped park areas, and children's playgrounds surround the 16 six-story apartment buildings, which occupy less than 19 per cent of the site.

Kingsborough Houses is the tenth public housing project in New York City, the sixth constructed with the aid of loans from the United States Housing Authority. The program will transfer 12,569 low-income families, or 43,840 persons from slums into modern, sanitary, fireproof, sunny, public-housing projects.

Exhibition Traces Wood in Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The use of wood as American's favorite and most characteristic building material for four centuries is illustrated in an exhibition, The Wooden House in America, at the Museum of Modern Art. It is being shown in New York for the first time after an extensive tour of other museums and galleries throughout the country and will again go on the road after the showing closes here on September 30.

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American Household Larders Must Sacrifice for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The goal of supplying one fourth of British food demands during the emergency and of sending a $1,000,000,000 minimum during the next five months, as outlined by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard before a House appropriations subcommittee yesterday, will call for sacrifices in American homes, economists of the Department of Agriculture said today.

They declared there are insufficient dairy and poultry products, pork and certain fruit and vegetables on hand to fully meet both increased domestic demands and British needs during the winter. They indicated Government efforts at price control may not entirely check the influence of supply and demand in sending up consumer prices which already have taken brisk advances. American food supplies are to be spread this winter to feed not only the United States but 10,000,000 in the British Isles.

Mr. Wickard testified that farm shipments have increased steadily and are now at the rate of 200,000 tons a month. He testified in executive session with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, as the committee started hearings on the President's request for $5,985,000,000 in a second lend-lease bill. Mr. Stettinius was reported to have formally stated the Administration's opposition to any limitation on lend-lease appropriations barring use of the fund in aid of Russia. A possible House attempt at anti-Soviet restrictions has bothered the Administration leaders.

In his tetstimony Mr. Wickard said that food had been supplied to Britain "much more rapidly than we thought we could" and that the rate of shipments has steadily increased.

"By the end of August," he said, "we had sent about 420,000 long tons of farm products and had reached a rate of about 200,000 tons a month. Some of the items sent in largest quantity include evaporated milk, cheese, canned tomatoes, starch, lard, dried beans, dried fruit, corn, and pork."

Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission was invited before the subcommittee today to discuss the shipping shortage and important steps taken to overcome it.

Farmers Are Urged to Grow Enough for England and U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard today called upon American farmers to produce enough food to help England defeat Hitler, and at the same time meet expanding demands in the United States.

The need for food, he said, is so great that he urged farm workers to seek deferment under the Selective Service Act, even if this required an appeal from local draft board orders.

"I have an idea that most farmers' sons and hired men can serve their country best wearing overalls instead of a khaki uniform," Secretary Wickard declared in a speech prepared for an "agricultural mobilization" conference of farmers and government farm officials called here from Northeastern States.

The Secretary of Agriculture disclosed that officials of the United States had promised British spokesmen a vast supply of food through June 30 next that would require $1,000,000,000 of the new British-aid funds of $5,985,000,000 requested by the President.

Attaining the largest production goals ever set for American farms will be difficult, the Secretary said, especially with many younger men leaving farms for better paying defense jobs or entering military services.

Recognizing complants about higher costs of food and clothing, Secretary Wickard asked consumers in this country to remember they "are the most fortunate in the world. Almost everywhere else on the globe, consumers are going on short rations . . . that will not happen in America. Here we have facilities—and we intend to use them—to produce abundantly for our own people and other peoples resisting Naziism."

The Secretary noted that while prices had advanced he wanted the consuming public to remember three things:

1. That while farm price rises have been higher in percentage terms "that's because farm prices for so long have been bargain prices. Farm prices started to rise from a very low point."

2. That retail price increases are "not entirely due to the rise in farm prices." The Secretary said a cotton farmer got less than a nickel from a 25-cent increase in cost of a cotton shirt and the wheat farmer was getting only about one fourth of a cent more for wheat in a loaf of bread than a year ago.

3. That retail price increases were far below gains in consumer income. The Secretary said food prices still were only 80 per cent as high as 1929, while non-farm income was 114 per cent.

He detailed the following pledge of supplies for England up to June 30: Cheese, evaporated and dry skimmed milk that will require processing of 5,000,000,000 pounds of milk; 1,500,000,000 pounds of pork and lard estimated at produce of 9,000,000 hogs; 500,000,000 dozen eggs or output of 50,000,000 hens; 18,000,000 pounds of poultry meat.

Scenic Glimpses of Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon Coast Highway

Stretching like a gigantic snake for more than 350 miles from the southern Washington border—the Columbia River—to the boundary between California and Oregon, twists and turns the most western highway in the United States. From the first wide curve that carries a tourist south from Astoria to the curves high above the Pacific's crashing breakers along Oregon's southern shore, a motorist travels what is becoming one of the world's premiere scenic roadways.

There is beauty, ranging from delicate, multi-colored flowers to the sheer ruggedness of towering cliffs that form the greater portion of Oregon's coastline. Sweeping along stretches of white sand at the Pacific's edge one moment, to soar aloft, almost plane-like, to skim across the face or brow of a cliff and down again, one travels from one scenic formation to another.

But throughout the entire length of the highway there is no indication of the one thing which is the most outstanding attraction of the artery. Without a person recognizing it of his own volition there is nothing to call attention to the fact that the road represents a colossal tribute to the skill of highway engineers.

The road has been open to traffic only eight years. In that time travel has increased to the point where thousands of automobiles run the entire distance daily. To make the trip one of greater enjoyment and less effort for the travelers a series of five bridges—beauty spots in themselves—were constructed across the five rivers which drain western Oregon. Previously, motorists often sat for hours waiting to cross these streams by ferries.

With the bridges completed, the road, with three exceptions, ran along the edge of the continent. Two of these—the Tillamook and Coos Bay marshes—forced the highway inland for short distances. The third was a loop around the rugged pile of rock known as Neahkanie Mountain. Old timers said it was impossible to build a road across the ocean face of old Neahkanie.

In 1910, a highway engineer decided that a road could be built across that point. He worked out a plan and even started a road. It wasn't completed, but the idea persisted. Year after year engineers studied this point and sought a solution to the problem.

Late in 1932, highway engineers decided the problem had been solved and went to work. It took nine years, periodic effort, and an expenditure of $3,000,000 but now that bit of Oregon's highway of scenic wonders—only 9.6 miles of it—is being traversed by as many as 4,000 automobiles a day.

Donald H. Black

If you're very, very good —you'll get something nice. That's a promise!

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly, on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURE IN WASHINGTON—Story of Senate page boys, with a Senator and a girl reporter helping a hard-boiled youngster.—M, Y.

A GIRL, A GUY, AND A GOB—Farcical comedy with ingenious gags. Light but entertaining.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

ARISE, MY LOVE—There is entertainment in this yarn of an aviator and a newspaperwoman in wartime Europe, but story interest has its ups and downs.—M.

ARIZONA—Elaborate Western with romance and gun play.—M, Y.

A VERY YOUNG LADY—Interesting mainly as Jane Withers' debut in more mature roles.—M, Y.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BILLY THE KID—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to law and order. Technicolor more satisfying than the story.—M, Y.

BLACKOUT—Spy melodrama with superior production.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip characters. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOOD AND SAND—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle of bull fighting.—M

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment to foundlings.—M, Y.

BOOM TOWN—Violence masquerades as realism in a rough and tumble tale about workers in the oil fields.—M.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D.—Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES—Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement. Familiar figure of reporter achieving chance success by involvement with a gang of robbers whom he helps round up. Title is from scene at end, where reporter's girl friend wears crutches while recovering from stray bullet wounds.—M, Y.

BRIGHAM YOUNG—FRONTIERSMAN—Long and pedestrian account of the migration of the Mormons.—M, Y.

BUCK PRIVATES—Slapstick farce in a training camp, amusing to those who like Abbott and Costello.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHAD HANNA—Good Technicolor photography of early circus days in a less satisfactory story.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT—Bewigged and skirted, Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP—Romance becomes one of the three R's in a sentimal, well-acted story about a frontier college teacher.—M, Y.

CHRISTMAS IN JULY—Waggish story about a boy, a girl, and a $25,000 contest, skillfully told.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

COME LIVE WITH ME—Some delightful moments relieve comedy about a marriage of convenience.—M.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M

DEVIL AND MISS JONES—Amusing comedy with glances at labor problems.—M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER—Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters.—M.

DOUBLE DATE—Pair of youngsters intervene in the affairs of their elders.—M, Y.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y

DULCY—Free adaptation of the sophisticated comedy.—M, Y.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME—Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

ESCAPE TO GLORY—Sea melodrama with submarine attack.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FLIGHT COMMAND—Naval aviation film, exciting for flight shots, but plot strictly juvenile.—M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE—Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FORCED LANDING—Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FREE AND EASY—Adaptation of the play, "The Truth Game," in which two young people set out to marry for money and end by marrying—each other—for love.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY—Gangster melodrama, with FBI agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE—Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GO WEST—Marx Brothers poking fun at Westerns. Mainly for those who can't miss a Marx film.—M, Y.

GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST—Fictional account of radio's rise with an expansive and funny performance by that great American Oakie, Jack.—M, Y.

GREAT PROFILE—John Barrymore in a burlesque of his own adventures on the road.—M.

HAUNTED HONEYMOON—Cinema version of Dorothy Sayers' mystery story—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y, C.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN—Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant, but with a difference.—M, Y.

HIGH SIERRA—Good mountain photography but a gangster film.—M.

HIT PARADE OF 1941—Movie musical with radio and television to tie together the songs and dances.—M, Y

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—European of dubious reputation marries innocent American school teacher to evade immigration quota restrictions. Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery-drama.—M.

HONEYMOON FOR THREE—Farce in triangle terms about a popular novelist on a lecture tour.—M.

HUDSON'S BAY—Paul Muni in an alert and wiry performance as the Canadian pioneer and trapper, Pierre Esprit Radisson.—M, Y.

I'LL WAIT FOR YOU—Criminal reforms under influence of pretty girl on farm where he takes refuge.—M, Y.

IN THE NAVY—Abbott and Costello in the type of horseplay which has won them wide popularity.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE WOMAN—Farce comedy ringing in a few changes on trick photography.—M, Y.

IT'S IN THE AIR—English importation starring George Formby. Relies perhaps too heavily on trick photography.—M, Y, C.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of army pilots; handsome photography.—M, Y.

JENNIE—Adaptation of Jane Eberle's short story about a domestic Fuhrer who dominates his family until he is brought to reason by a girl who marries one of his sons.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Boothe's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KITTY FOYLE—Ginger Rogers giving a notable performance in a modified version of the novel.—M, Y.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY EVE—Sophisticated farce comedy.—M.

LADY FROM CHEYENNE—Agreeable entertainment about a schoolmarm who upsets calculations of a politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LADY WITH RED HAIR—Fictionized biography which makes Mrs. Leslie Carter a tiresome character.—M, Y

LET'S MAKE MUSIC—Heart-warming story of a schoolteacher.—M, Y

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LIFE WITH HENRY—New comic saga of the difficulties of Henry Aldrich's career.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN, A—New comedy with Gloria Jean.—M, Y, C

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MANPOWER—Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbors."—M, Y

MEN OF BOYS TOWN—Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic priest.—M.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY—Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MODEL WIFE—Employed in a department store which bans working wives, a young couple seek to keep their marriage secret, much to the husband's discomfiture.—M, Y.

MOON OVER MIAMI—Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography, but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NICE GIRL?—Amusing comedy with Deanna Durbin as a small-town girl who thinks she is in love with an amiable young research man, runs away and returns to her home and the boy next door. Contains one scene Miss Durbin drinking.—M, Y.

NIGHT TRAIN—English thriller of a struggle between British secret service men and the Nazis. One of the best.—M, Y.

NO, NO, NANETTE—From the musical comedy of the same name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY—Deviating somewhat from the orilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Long and lavish Technicolor film of the Canadian Northwest, with melodramatic detail.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET—Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of sentiment, atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details, but has some vivid acting.—M.

PARSON OF PANAMINT—Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PASTOR HALL—English-made film about Nazi Germany, containing brutal elements but also eloquent passages of faith in the ideals of democracy exemplified by a pastor who refuses to bow to the new regime.—M.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play about a young matron who, after some tentative exploration, returns to her husband, realizing that her own intolerance and lack of understanding helped to break up their marriage. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y.

PUBLIC DEB NO. 1—Artificial comedy of an heiress.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RED ARMY ON THE MARCH—Two Russian documentaries. One recounts from the Russian point of view, with considerable repetition, the occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. Better done is the other section, setting forth views of Russian troops and their training.—M, Y

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium.—M, Y.

ROAD TO ZANZIBAR—Amusing successor to "The Road to Singapore."

Recent Releases

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY—The passing on of Nurse Mary Lamont just before she is to marry Dr. Kildare marks the most tragic point reached by this series so far. Thereafter, the young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

FLYING BLIND—Loosely contrived enterainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with all the paraphernalia of wild melodrama.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and direction.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT—Murder thriller with foreboding atmosphere and several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks. There is little indication that this was directed by Julien Duvivier, who made the unforgettable "Carnet de Bal."—M.

NAVY BLUES—Thoroughgoing entertainment, with Jack Oakie and Jack Haley holding their ship's champion gun-pointer for another hitch in the Navy. Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Unpleasant comedy. Repeated scenes of intoxication add to the general vulgarity.—M.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y

Besides an abundance of gags there is some broad burlesque.—M, Y.

ROOKIES ON PARADE—Unpretentious training camp comedy.—M, Y

SAINT AT PALM SPRINGS—Another Simon Templar yarn. Conventional melodrama.—M, Y.

SANTA FE TRAIL—Semi-historical film characterized by bloodshed and violence, ending with John Brown's last stand and execution. Sensation at the expense of accuracy.—M.

SARAJEVO—Interesting French film account of the romance of the Hapsburg pair whose assassination preceded the first World War. Elaborately produced and skillfully acted.—M, Y

SCATTERGOOD BAINES—Clarence Budington Kelland's hero foils plotters from the city who seek to rob him and the townspeople.—M, Y

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SCOTLAND YARD—Implausible melodrama about a bank robber.—M, Y.

SEA HAWK—Swashbuckling yarn of privateersmen of the Spanish Armada.—M, Y.

SEA WOLF—Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SECOND CHORUS—It seems rather a waste for Fred Astaire to spend his time seeming to play a trumpet instead of dancing. Post-graduate college high jinks.—M, Y.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism is this biography of Alvin C. York, who started out in 1917 as a conscientious objector, became a war hero and still retained his convictions about the wrongness of war. Courageous, magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHE COULDN'T SAY NO—Farce about a lawyer and his secretary.—M, Y.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SHINING VICTORY—Plot depends on a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters artificial. Central figure is a truculent young doctor who learns about heroism and the graces of human nature from a young woman assistant who is killed saving his records in a fire.—M.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT—From Remarque's novel, "Flotsam," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment.—M, Y, C.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO—Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

SPRING PARADE—Agreeable romantic entertainment of the Vienna 1890's.—M, Y, C.

STRANGE ALIBI—Melodrama of a police detective who plays gangster to get evidence.—M, Y.

© Vitagraph

Jack Oakie
In "Navy Blues"

STRAWBERRY BLONDE—The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

STREET OF MEMORIES—Romantic melodrama of a young man who lost his memory.—M, Y.

STRIKE UP THE BAND—An elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about high school boy with ambitions to be a drummer.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE—Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS—Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TALL, DARK, AND HANDSOME—Story of a gangster, with elements burlesquing melodramas.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION—Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN—Western film about struggle of ranch owners to foil thieves.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THEY DARE NOT LOVE—Poorly written, ineptly directed, anti-Nazi melodrama.—M.

THEY MET IN BOMBAY—Variations on the theme of the two jewel thieves who fall in love. Absurdity and impossibility accumulate with every reel.—M.

THIEF OF BAGDAD—Arabian Nights fantasy, with some terrifying scenes. Technicolor handsome, but story loosely woven.—M, Y, C.

THIRD FINGER, LEFT HAND—Farce about a girl who invents a husband as a means of keeping her job.—M, Y

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TIN PAN ALLEY—From Twentieth Century-Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOBACCO ROAD—Deriving from the novel and play of the same name. Dialogue freed of profanity but film still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, poverty, immorality, and tragic dispossession.—M.

TOM, DICK, AND HARRY—Romance, comedy, satire, and fantasy in story of telephone girl engaged to three suitors at the same time. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequence unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOPPER RETURNS—And this series takes a decided turn for the better. Spoof and spook combined in a story about a wraith assisting in the detection of a murderer.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Comedy drama with potential character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Story about a girl who marries without telling her husband about her past. Considerable drinking.—M.

VICTORY—Well acted by Fredric March, Betty Field, and others, this film adaptation takes certain liberties with the Joseph Conrad original.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER—Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VIRGINIA—Story, not too deftly told, about a girl who returns to the South intending to sell her estate but decides to remain.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WESTERNER, THE—Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WESTERN UNION—First-rate action drama of the building of the East-West telegraph line.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story about a girl who becomes a mother after her marriage to a West Point cadet has been annulled, keeps the child's birth a secret from the soldier, and when he turns up engaged to be married, turns to another and kinder man.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET—New version of Rachel Crothers' play in a handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on a triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL?—A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK—Adaptation of the play of the same name, with the hero changed from a writer of detective stories into a radio sleuth. Good suspense, and wise-cracking humor.—M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING—Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO—Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE—Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE—A rather silly farce about a pompous producer.—M, Y.

Gradual Pinch of Rising Costs Strikes Many Midwest Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While folks on the Atlantic Coast are having their problem with gasoline restrictions, the pinching effect of the national defense effort is beginning to be felt here in the Middle West. It is indirect and gradual insofar as increased costs of living are concerned. It is actually more noticeable in the reaction to promises (or threats, as some call it) of the need in the immediate future for sacrifices in what might be called the luxury field.

For instance, new homes, automobiles, and pianos.

Chicago is especially worked up over the edict from Washington that only homes costing less than $6,000 and classed as defense housing will get the priority rating necessary for unhampered and immediate construction.

There is actually no serious housing shortage here. With the building now under way, including low-cost Federal projects and other defense building activity, Chicagoans are not facing any real privation on this score. But business is good, incomes are rising, and more and more persons want to build new homes. They want larger, better homes.

Low "Ceiling" on Homes

And to put a $6,000 roof on home building, when it is considered that this includes both the house and the lot, means that few new homes will be built in Chicago. For in Chicago the cost of a decent lot would take a large part of that $6,000. The result will be, complains the Chicago Plan Commission in preparing a strong protest to Washington, that the new homes will go up out in the suburbs, where lots don't cost so much.

"Chicago's development," says T. T. McCroskey, who came here recently from New York to head the new Chicago Plan Commission, "will be stymied by such a ruling. Homes will be built in the outlying areas on unimproved lots, while lots with water, sewerage, and sidewalks in Chicago will remain vacant."

The Home Builders Institute, specialized branch of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, had earlier urged that priorities for housing in defense areas be given on homes up to $7,500 in value, based on costs as of Sept. 1, 1941, with authority vested in the Defense Housing Co-ordinator to establish maximums for different communities in conformity with varying local costs, and to alter such maximums in accordance with general increases or decreases in building costs.

The present restriction, which came out immediately after Leon Henderson had taken over supervision of material supplies in this field, along with the automobile industry, are roundly criticized in the protest which is being sent to Washington by a committee headed by Frank C. Rathje.

Then about pianos. R. C. Rolfing, President of the National Piano Manufacturers Association, points out that priority rulings threaten to curtail or shut off sources of iron, copper, and brass used extensively in pianos. Substitutions already have begun, but these will involve, it is pointed out, more labor and probably more costs, and the result is liable to be, as one critic observes, "that those new homes that won't be built, won't have new pianos."

Then, automobiles. The public is familiar enough with the strategic position of this industry not to grumble much at the prospect of having to go out and order a new car, rather than wait for the salesman to come and plead with them to buy. The cut in production imposed on the automobile makers is such, though, that not only will the "new homes which won't be built," lack pianos, but the garages which won't go with them will have no automobiles.

Food and Flutes Higher

A bottle of milk costs several cents more. Doughnuts and cinnamon rolls and such staples of the American restaurant breakfast menu have gone up to six cents here. The installment buying curb is felt already in higher down payments and larger installments. In some instances both the installment buying rule and the priority situation combine to create a problem for the buyer.

One father recently decided to give his son a flute as a means of introduction to a musical education. He found that used flutes were scarce, that new ones were going up in price because of the fact that the metals of which they are made are on the priorities list. And what direct good, of course, is a flute in the defense program? But that wasn't all. The monthly payments on even a used instrument had gone from $3.50 to $4.50, because of the time-payment restrictions.

These are small things, but they dig deeply into the fiber of everyday life here in the Middle West. Yet there is no indication that these, and the really serious sacrifices which may come, will be met in the end with anything but superficial grumbling. Down underneath people here are more than ever soberly aware—despite the continuing isolationist talk—of the inevitable course of events, and of their inevitable and logical part in them.

The significant realignment of position taken by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, in a speech in Congress the other day, illustrates a slow-moving trend of thought here, some believe. Mr. Dirksen had been quite stanchly opposed to the Administration's foreign policy, and had voted with his fellow Illinois Republicans along a consistently isolationist line. In this speech, though, he indicated a change of thought and advocated united support of the President and his policies.

Voting Machine Law Invalidated

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 24 (AP)—District Judge J. D. Womack has held unconstitutional a voting machine law enacted by the 1940 Legislature and enjoined the State and City of New Orleans from buying, renting or leasing the machines.

The ruling was returned in a case brought by anti-Administrationists seeking to block Gov. Sam Jones' efforts to have the voting machines installed in New Orleans in time for use in the January mayoralty election.

The voting machine law was part of the reform legislation sponsored by Governor Jones after defeating the remnants of the late Huey P. Long's political organization.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60c for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Five FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern: finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings; etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla 8-68, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional value Personal Christmas Cards. 50—with name—$1. Finest 25-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 483, Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Bugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

MAN of mature years, sound character and extensive organization and sales planning experience would invest moderate amount in established or projected business in which his active assistance may be of value. Please give outline. Write Box W-26, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DE LAND, FLORIDA—Attractive room, unusual board, private bath. Quiet or all activities. No other guests. $35 single, monthly. Mrs. Norman Meyer, 210 Pennsylvania.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 38 Market St., Brighton, Mass.

Local Classified
(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE We 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HARN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive girl to wait on counter in small retail establishment; knowledge of sewing helpful. Tel. Lib. 7806.

CHEVY CHASE, MD.—REFINED WOMAN for general housework and plain cooking; good home for right person. Wisconsin 3374.

GIRL for temporary office work and typing. Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK, cooking, for family of three. Care of one child age 3½. Salary by agreement. Box P-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON, MASS.—Young girl as second maid for small family, to live in; own room. Tel. BIGelow 2376.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for family of adults in Wellesley, Mass.; American Protestant preferred; good health and references required; good wages. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—For rent, Oct. 1, unfurnished, 11-room house, 3 master baths, garage; less than 2 blocks schools, shops, station. MATHEWSON, Park Place, Bronxville 2-2233.

FOR RENT for year or more, 30 miles from Boston, North Shore, new house in woods; 3 bedrooms and bath; maid's room and bath; garage in house. Privacy. Beautiful view. 10 minutes to shopping center, 45 minutes to Boston. Coal furnace. Box N-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

JEWELRY—SPECIAL ORDERS FILLED WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston Lib. 2917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 313 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, October 14, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of the excavation of an entrance channel from Vineyard Sound to Tashmoo Pond and the construction of a stone jetty and slope paving for protection at the channel entrance located in the town of Tisbury. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, September 23, 1941.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122 Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's Office, share one, two days weekly; conveniently located. Write Box W-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—Mornings and all day Saturday, Madison Ave., at 43rd Street, NYC. Call afternoons, MU 2-2072.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913: LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

700 Feet of Waterfront on Newfound Lake, Near Village of Hebron, N. H.

Two substantial buildings.

Main Lodge with large living room, stone fireplace, nine sleeping compartments and chemical toilets, large sleeping porch. Dining hall, kitchen, storage rooms.

Ideal bathing beach and well built tennis court foundation. Boats, canoes, pianos, kitchen and other camp equipment. Very low price.

G. A. LILLARD
Marion, Massachusetts

FOR SALE—Juvenile camp, equipped; frontage on 2 lakes; adaptable for adult camp or dude ranch; very scenic. R. C. BLODGETT, Glen Ridge, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 2 Ashford Court—Attractive room, two closets, private family, business woman preferred, references exchanged. Stadium 2064.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS, 5 windows, water; single, private bath, $6.00; others: 11th floor, IRMA THOMPSON, 255 W. 108th St., N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Rm. with priv. bath, stall shower; large cor. rm.; unsurpassed Fenway view; quiet, comfortable home. Tel. Ken. 3375, 58 Fenway, Apt. 10.

BOSTON, 266 Massachusetts Ave., S. 2—Sublet 4 rooms for 2 or 3 months or 2 rooms permanently; cont. hot water. Ken. 8595.

BOSTON—Large light room, small family, COM. 4527, 240 Mass. Ave., near Norway; employed person preferred.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two large suites of rooms, bedroom and study accommodations for 2 business men or students also; 1 single room, rent reasonable. Call ELIot 9750, 40 Kirkland Street.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 8 Forest Street, Suite 4—Large single and double rooms, second floor; nice location. Call Eliot 1472.

GENTLEMEN'S apartment; 2 pleasant rms.; conveniently located; good transportation; other rms. and apmts. of the better type. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston, Ken. 4033.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN. Widely known as well-appointed home; business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities; maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 539 West 112th (3C)—Beautiful, sunny, outside; furnished-unfurnished; large closet; suitable 1-2; kitchen; good transportation.

N. Y. C., 79 West 103rd St.—Two adjoining outside rooms, comfortably furnished, one, two; $7.50 week. ATKINSON or Supt.

N. Y. C., West Side—Large front room, private bath. Phone AC. 4-1793.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RELIABLE colored man, can take full charge clubhouse, or cook, butler, valet; best of references. Box R-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, (colored), experienced, desires position; city, country; adults; $18 or $20 weekly; references. Write Ruth, 204 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW ENGLAND — Protestant gentlewoman desires employment as companion, chauffeur, housekeeper; references exchanged. Box R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN desires to read aloud or shop, attend to telephone or relieve practical nurse with light duties, 50 cents an hour. REBECCA FERNALD, Tel. evenings Com. 3086.

Local Classified
(Continued)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING
Types of Bible Literature; purity of tone, diction, projection, emphasis, inflection, poise, stance. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE B. L. I. Ed. M. Kenmore 1957 (Class or Private Lessons)

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969.

New Jersey

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Coal Lumber Millwork
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THE CHATHAM PRESS
PRINTING
Tel. Chat. 4-2400 Chatham, N. J.

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Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

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FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

The Nursery Shop
"Lovely Things for Children from Cradle to School"
7 Washington Place, near Brick Church Station Tel. Orange 4-5111

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

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Let Us Solve Your Corset Problems
We Know How
558 Main Street Near Washington St. Phone Orange 3-7379

JEAN BRACKETT
HATS
Priced from 1.95 to 5.95
PERSONAL SHOPPING
2A Washington St., near Main St.

ELIZABETH

ESSO Sales Ford Service
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR-MERCURY
TWIN BORO AUTO CORP.
158 Westfield Ave., Roselle Pk. Ros. 4-6100

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J. Tel. Bay 2-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

Phone Bergen 3-8065
UNEEDA CARD CO.
Printers
Printing in all its branches
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS, Props.
112 Linden Avenue Jersey City

MAPLEWOOD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers

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NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
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Edwin Peter, Prop.
BREAD, CAKE, PIES
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
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Libby's Tomato Juice .....doz. 89c
Case of 48 .....$3.50
White Rose Fancy Rice.....2 lbs. 25c
Borden's Creamy Caramels..2 lbs. 49c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

Fine Dry Cleaning
MILLBURN CLEANERS, Inc.
TELEPHONES
Mill. 6-2000-01-02 S. O. 2-3444

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats — Poultry — Fish
Fruits — Vegetables — Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The Wedgewood Cafeteria
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UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
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ESTABLISHED 1889
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Hahne & Co.
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WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 5-7200, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8566. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5.70 & 6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

Austin's
MILLINERY
1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J.
219 Main Street Orange, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

STEHLE & KIRK
Esso Station
Irvington Avenue and Waverly Place
SO. 2-9898

WEST ORANGE

OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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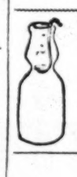
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Fuel Oils — Timken Oil Burner
Low Cost Hot Water with a
Timken Water Heater
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
142 Somerset St Tel. PL. 6-6161

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RED BANK



SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

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VISIT JEAN'S
FOR YOUR NEW
FALL HATS
28 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
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For Better Baking
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Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
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NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT
(Continued)

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June Travers
Gift Shoppe - - - Antiques
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Opp. The Cedar Lane Tea House

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Home Town Laundries, Inc.
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A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

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Call Sunrise Dairies
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PLEASE VISIT OUR NEW PLANT on Route 29, Hillside, N. J., whenever you are passing by.
TELEPHONE WESTFIELD 2-4400

Philco Radios
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Westinghouse Refrigerators
We Service All Makes of Electrical Appliances
VAN BROTHERS
109 North Ave. Tel. We. 2-1718
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
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We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car
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Plant: 332 Leland Ave., Plfd. Telephone PL 6-4466

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
23 Elm Street Tel. WE. 2-3661

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Buy Your Christmas Gifts Early
Made-in-America Store
221 East Broad Street
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Gifts—Gadgets—and Housewares

FEDERAL CLEANERS
Get Ready for WINTER
Have your woolens cleaned—
Coats, Suits, Dresses
We welcome your Monitor appreciation slips at all our stores.
218 East Broad St., Westfield, New Jersey

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 Berse Brothers, Owners
443 North Ave. "At the Plaza"

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
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NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

ESTELLE AND MARTHA
Permanents of Distinction
SWAN BEAUTY SHOP
854 MOUNTAIN AVENUE
Tel. We. 2-0854 Westfield, New Jersey

COFFEE CAKES—PASTRIES
PIES—DESSERTS
We have them
Special attention given to PARTY and WEDDING ORDERS
SIEVER'S BAKERY
C. WIRTH, Proprietor
117 East Broad St. West. 2-4189

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

WEST NEW YORK

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639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

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ALLENTOWN
Distinctive Service
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Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

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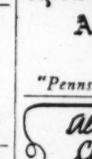

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Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
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First National Bank Building

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

EVERY man must educate himself; his books and teachers are but helps; the work is his.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Words of Current Interest

Demise—*De-miz'* (*e* quick-long as in *e*vent, *i* long).

This appears to have been formerly, and to have remained, a euphemistic term to denote "decease," "passing." It sometimes has an ironical signification; and however employed, it evidently fits a purpose that no other word quite answers. The Latin verb *dimittere*, to which it traces back, has the transitive force of "dismiss."

Dothan (II Kings 6:13)—*Do'-than* (*o* long, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

A place which archeologists locate with certainty and preciseness on the high ground of Palestine, between the Mediterranean coast and the Jordan valley. On maps of New Testament days, it is marked in the northern part of the region known as Samaria.

Embryo—*Em'-bri-o* (*e* and *i* short, *o* long).

In this case a Greek word has been changed into a Latin form, and then adopted into English. An embryo, in its considerable period of English use, has referred to plants and creatures in an undeveloped and rudimentary state of existence. The word continually proves its service in both technical and rhetorical uses.

Esse—*Es'-e* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in debate).

This word, in italics because Latin and not generally adopted into English, and capitalized because referring to Deity, is the infinitive "to be." With a small letter, it has considerable special use as a law term, meaning about the same as "existence."

Inebriate (noun) — *In-e'-bri-at* (both *i*'s short, *e* and *a* long). The noun seems, according to Webster's, to require a long *a*; so, too, the verb, which is transitive. The adjective allows a quick-long *a*, as in *ch*aotic. But question might arise whether the noun is not an adjective. Consequently, dispute over pronunciation might develop, as in many another case, with little possibility of an absolute settlement. Late Latin furnishes the verb *inebriare*, "to intoxicate."

Modus—*Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short as in *c*ircus).

A Latin borrowing that means in the classic tongue "measure," and that comes to mean "proper measure," and so "manner" and "style." As employed in English, it seems to carry certain connotations it has acquired as a law term. Accordingly, "procedure" very well generalizes its meaning.

Mythologic — *Mith'-o-loj'-ik* (both *i*'s short, first *o* quick-long as in *o*bey, second short).

The word-makers have introduced classic derivatives into English in such a way as to provide, now and then, two forms, both equally good. Thus, they permit for a large class of adjectives a choice between an ending in *ic* and one in *ical*. In the case of mythologic, it is more in accordance with the spelling of the original word in Greek to stop with the shorter ending. To add the *al* is to put on a superfluous Latin termination without causing any change of meaning. But there does enter in a difference of rhythm, which must have value one way or another.

Ravening (Matt. 7:15)—*Rav'-en-ing* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* short).

"Violently greedy." This lively form of the word, favored in the seventeenth century, has become quaint and given way to "ravenous." Doubtless the verb "raven" (short *a*), also declining in use, has a Latin origin, though veiled by the spelling.

Where Would You Find—

1. Teheran?
2. The major league baseball club to which the first pitcher to hurl a no-hit, no-run game, in 1941, belongs?
3. The Nerbudda River?
4. "Lakes in the Clouds"?
5. The SPAB?
6. Schauffhausen Falls?
7. Cape Elizabeth?
8. The Ames Aeronautical Research Laboratory?
9. The land where the strathspey originated?
10. A famous borough in the United States which until 1898 was a separate city?

(Answers appear on this page.)

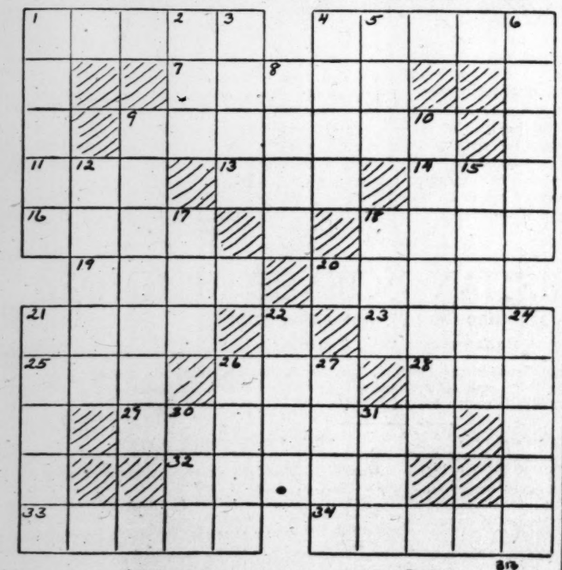
Manly Manners

"When you are grown,—
and drive a car,"
My daddy said to me,
"Remember, patience on
the road
Is highway courtesy."

The above illustration is from one of the many attractive pages of "Manly Manners," a picture-verse book written by Ruth Crowther and illustrated by Ethel Hays. The well-presented hints on junior conduct were compiled from the interesting series that originally appeared on the Daily Features Page. (Associated Authors. $1.35.)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is said to be the most popular opera?
4—What is a jocose term for a Scotsman?
7—The filbert grows on what tree?
9—What was first name of Mrs. Hemans, English poet?
11—What is a common gazelle of Tibet?
13—Who was nephew of Abraham?
14—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
16—Silkworms are useful because they do what?
18—What is an aureola?
19—Who was Greek god of war?
20—What is name of sea between South Victoria Land and King Edward VII Land?
21—Was carried by the wind.
23—Small fly is what?
25—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
26—What is a long narrow inlet?
28—Kind of tree.
29—Urim and ———.
32—Who is head of an abbey for men?
33—Who was second President of U. S.?
34—Deep black.

Down

1—Who battled the mice in "Batrachomyomachy"?
2—Pronoun.
3—How would you describe Pantagruel?
4—What do you call the believers in a particular creed?
5—Who was Mohammed's son-in-law?
6—Who is one of race of brutes subject to Houyhnhnms in Swift's tale?
8—What hill of Jerusalem became royal residence of David?
9—Golden apple thrown by Eris was inscribed for what sort of person?
10—Who had eight golden statues and sought a ninth?
12—What gem stones are characterized by iridescent colors?
15—Who is a Wagnerian heroine (pass.)?
17—Recent.
18—If you were given a razorback, it might be what?
21—What is first name of Miss Wilfer in "Our Mutual Friend"?
22—What is a large fly of Abyssinia?
24—How many musicians did King Cole have?
26—Scours.
27—One of a popular radio team.
30—Who is Daniel Peggotty's nephew in "David Copperfield"?
31—What is a city of Paraguay?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Examples of Dignity And—

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

The polar bear seems to be well satisfied with his pose.

In Lighter Vein

Canny Donald

Donald and Mary decided to adopt a child, and asked at the orphanage for a little girl. One was produced, and Mary was about to close the bargain when Donald tapped her shoulder.

"Mary," he whispered, "let's have a boy. Hae ye forgotten the lad's cap we found in the train?" —Tit-Bits.

Not Wanted

The energetic salesman walked into the factory and sought and obtained an interview with the superintendent.

"Look here, sir!" he began, "I'd like to speak to some of your men and try to sell them my correspondence course on how to put fire and sparkle into their work."

The superintendent turned pale: "Get out of here," he roared, "this factory is working on a defense order making shells!"

So That's That

"These doughnuts," said the young married man, "are not like my mother used to make."

"I know it," replied the recent bride sweetly. "Your mother called up just the other day and asked for my recipe."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The capital of Iran; a walled city.
2. Lon Warneke of the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Cincinnati Reds 2-0 on August 30th.
3. Central British India; 735 miles to Arabian Sea.
4. Lakes Agnes, Mirror, and Louise in the Canadian Rockies.
5. The newly-created Supplies Priorities and Allocation Board in Washington; one of its purposes is to conserve materials necessary for defense.
6. A famous waterfall in Switzerland.
7. South of Portland, Maine.
8. The new $10,000,000 laboratory at Moffett Field, California.
9. A lively Scottish dance.
10. Brooklyn, New York; if all boroughs were separated into cities, Brooklyn would be the second largest city in the United States. Population, 2,698,285.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a 'Full-Feathering Airplane Propeller Is?

In rowing, to feather the oar means to turn the blade almost horizontal as it leaves the water and to hold it so while the blade is carried forward. In aviation, to feather the propeller means to turn the blade so as to increase the pitch (the angle at which the leading edge of the blade cuts the air). A full-feathering propeller is one whose blades may be turned until they lie in the direction of flight—they meet the wind edgeways.

When a propeller is full-feathered it acts as a powerful brake to stop the engine from turning over. This is valuable if mechanical trouble in flight makes it necessary to stop an engine quickly to prevent excess vibration and further damage. Also, a full-feathered propeller offers little resistance to the air, while one that is windmilling sets up considerable drag.

Some full-feathering propellers are hydromatic—the pitch of their blades is changed while the plane is in flight by oil pressure.

To accomplish this, there is a piston connected to the blades through cams and gears so that the blades change pitch as the piston moves in its cylinder. When the piston is near the propeller hub, the pitch is low. The pitch increases as the piston moves out from the hub, the blades being full-feathered when the piston is in the extreme outer position.

To feather, oil is forced into the cylinder between the piston and the hub. To unfeather (to return the blades to normal operating position) a valve directs the oil through another passage to the opposite end of the cylinder, forcing the piston back toward the hub and changing the position of the blades to a lower pitch.

Another type of full-feathering propeller uses electric power to change the blade pitch. The current is from the regular supply of the airplane which operates a pitch-changing electric motor. The reversibility of the pitch change is made possible by a double field winding in the electric motor. ●

—W. P. Keasbey

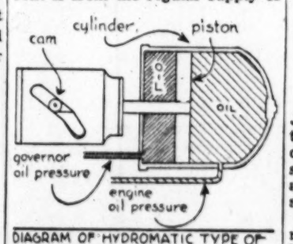


DIAGRAM OF HYDROMATIC TYPE OF PROPELLER BLADE PITCH CONTROL

—Aloofness at the Zoo

Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

A llama, resident of a San Antonio zoo, glances with disdain at the passing throng.

The Amusing Things We Say

To Break the Ice

Today the phrase to break the ice means to open the way for conversation, but back in the days of the old Romans it referred to the custom of breaking open enough ice to permit winter bathing.

Topsy Turvy

Originally, topsy turvy meant not confusion but top-side-turf-away. The expression is derived from the way in which turf to be used for fuel was placed on the ground to dry out after it was cut. In England, after the turf with the heather still growing on it was cut, it was placed heath downward and left out in the sun for several days to dry before it was carried away. L. V.

Daily Anecdote

The Three Classes

George III took violin lessons of Johann Peter Salamon, the distinguished German composer. One day, after he had acquitted himself rather poorly, the royal pupil asked the teacher his opinion of his skill and improvement.

With a sincerity that was admirable though not flattering, the violinist replied: "Your Majesty, musicians may be divided into three classes: To the first belong those who play well; to the second those who play badly; and to the third those who cannot play at all. You, Sire, by this time have reached the second class."

Brevities

Detroit News: With so much talk of the Nazis converting wood fiber to food, we had thought sometimes of baking a decoy duck.

Milwaukee Journal: Having proved that a family of five can live on $7.50 a week, an eastern experimenter will now resume eating.

Punch ©: Pamphlets dropped by Soviet airmen on the Eastern Front serve as passes for German soldiers who wish to go over to the Russian side. There may not be a paper shortage in Russia, but surely it would be more economical for each pamphlet to bear the words "Admit bearer and friend."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Aiding Job Seekers

Los Angeles

Mrs. Julia A. Marshall, a placement officer in the local office of the state employment department, found one of her girl applicants so shabbily clad that she took it upon herself to take the girl to her own home, where the needy applicant was properly outfitted. The new wardrobe enabled the girl to get her job.

That incident was the beginning of the Opportunity Club, which Mrs. Marshall started a year ago with the aid of Miss Ruth Hoffman, and with ten girls from her office as members.

The club group collected their cast-off clothing, canvassed their friends for theirs, and brought the clothes to the employment office. They turned their own rest room into a combination wardrobe and dressing room for girl job seekers who needed to present a better appearance before going out for that all-important interview.

The ten members of the original club have now been augmented to 75 in this area. Similar Opportunity Clubs have also been started in Sacramento and San Diego.

Fuel Economy

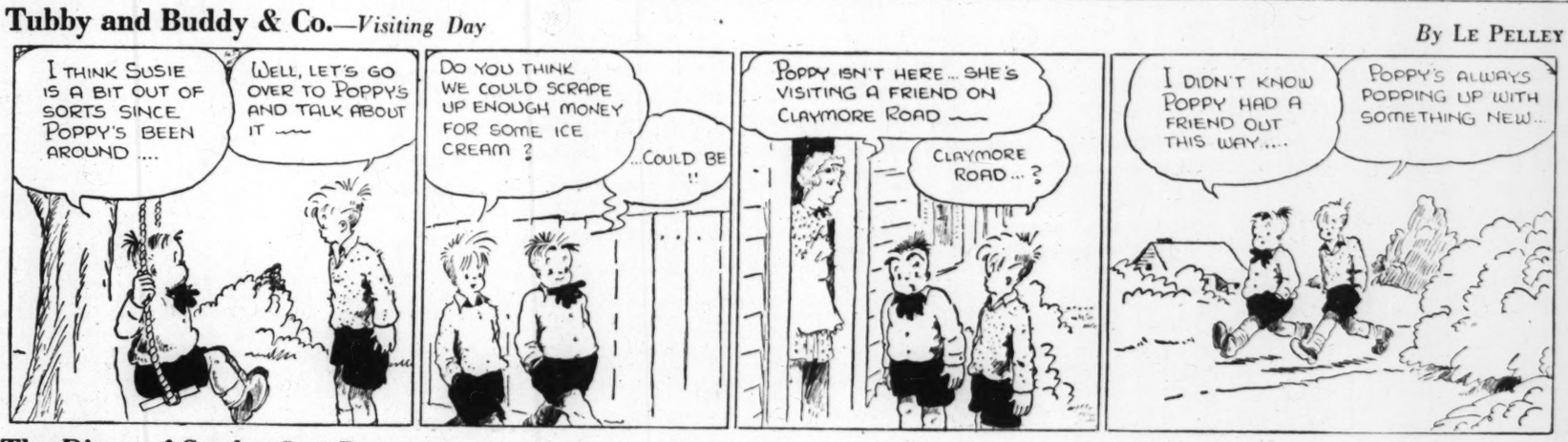
By increasing efficiency of maintaining and firing furnaces, home owners and operators of apartments and office buildings can save more than $150,000,000 in fuel bills a year.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let brotherly love continue. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.—Hebr. 13: 1, 2.

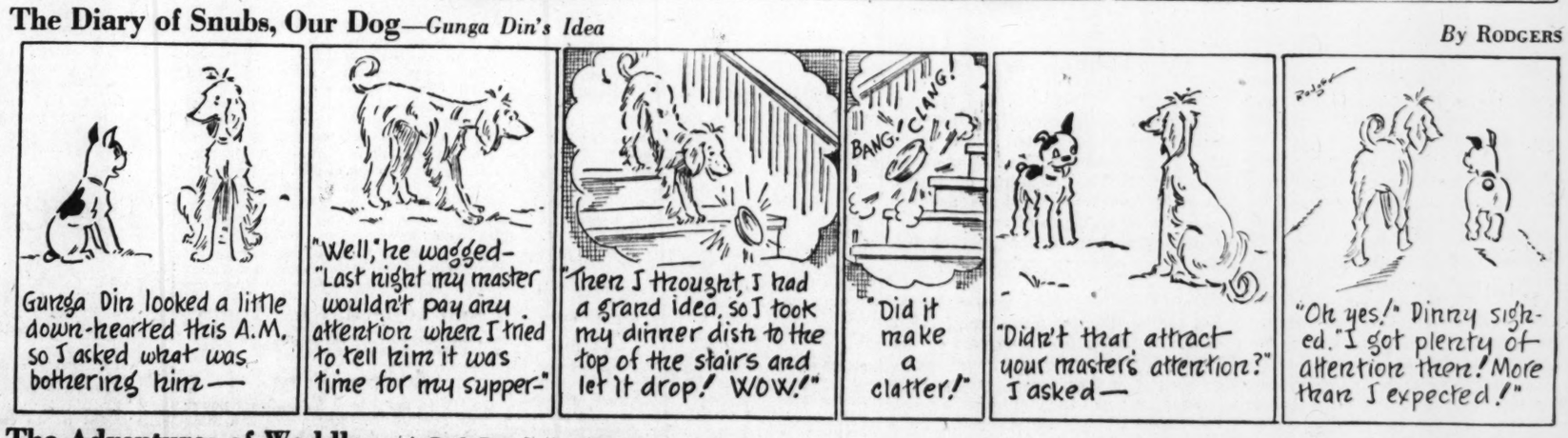
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Visiting Day*

By LE PELLEY


I THINK SUSIE IS A BIT OUT OF SORTS SINCE POPPY'S BEEN AROUND ....
WELL, LET'S GO OVER TO POPPY'S AND TALK ABOUT IT ——
DO YOU THINK WE COULD SCRAPE UP ENOUGH MONEY FOR SOME ICE CREAM ?
...COULD BE !!
POPPY ISN'T HERE... SHE'S VISITING A FRIEND ON CLAYMORE ROAD ——
CLAYMORE ROAD... ?
I DIDN'T KNOW POPPY HAD A FRIEND OUT THIS WAY....
POPPY'S ALWAYS POPPING UP WITH SOMETHING NEW...

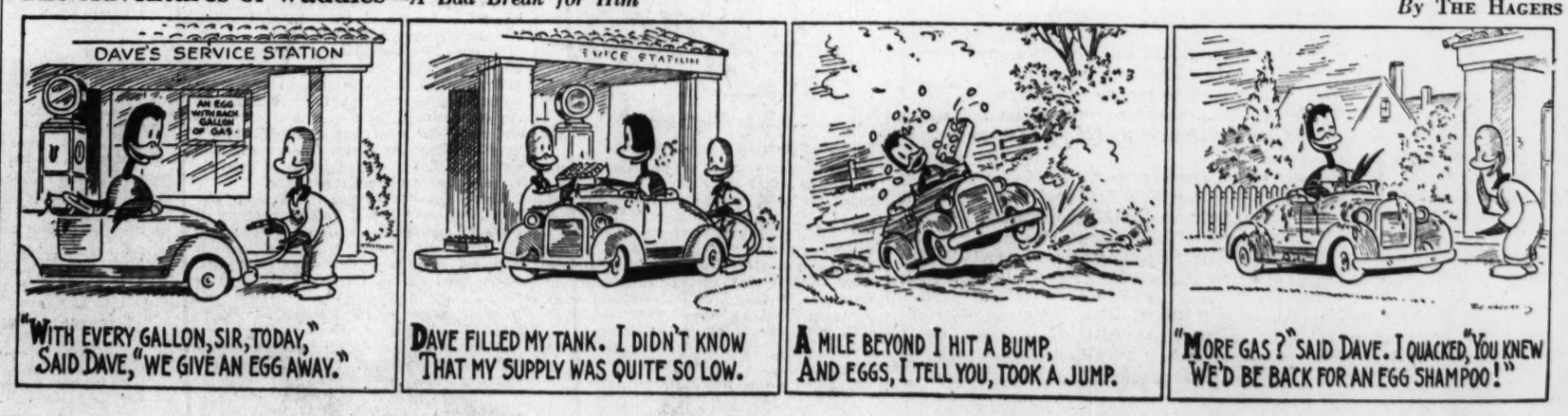
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gunga Din's Idea*

By RODGERS


Gunga Din looked a little down-hearted this A.M. so I asked what was bothering him—
"Well," he wagged- "Last night my master wouldn't pay any attention when I tried to tell him it was time for my supper-
"Then I thought I had a grand idea, so I took my dinner dish to the top of the stairs and let it drop! WOW!"
BANG! CLANG!
"Did it make a clatter!"
"Didn't that attract your master's attention?" I asked—
"Oh yes!" Dinny sighed. "I got plenty of attention then! More than I expected!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bad Break for Him*

By THE HAGERS


DAVE'S SERVICE STATION
AN EGG WITH EACH GALLON OF GAS
"WITH EVERY GALLON, SIR, TODAY," SAID DAVE, "WE GIVE AN EGG AWAY."
DAVE FILLED MY TANK. I DIDN'T KNOW THAT MY SUPPLY WAS QUITE SO LOW.
A MILE BEYOND I HIT A BUMP, AND EGGS, I TELL YOU, TOOK A JUMP.
"MORE GAS?" SAID DAVE. I QUACKED, "YOU KNEW WE'D BE BACK FOR AN EGG SHAMPOO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

End This Pretense

The sinking of the Pink Star points up the self-cramping, defense-weakening pretenses of the Neutrality Act. Berlin makes two excuses: 1. The ship was in "waters clearly defined as a German operations area." 2. "The vessel was Panamanian, not United States."

Under the Neutrality Act combat areas are fixed by Presidential order, not by the Nazis. But the idea that Americans would not enter combat areas may have encouraged Berlin's "operations area." It implied that American ships would keep out of dangerous waters. That American occupation of Iceland necessitates an American "operations area" which plainly overlaps that laid out by Berlin only emphasizes the basic conflict between Nazi and American interests which long ago rendered neutrality a pretense.

Washington has said, and should say again, that it has never conceded Germany any right to bar American ships from any part of the sea. But to say this with force and clearness, the impression that America will itself bar its ships from sections of the seas which Germany decides to make dangerous should be removed. To wipe it out cleanly, repeal of the Neutrality Act is required. For only so can the false belief that America is more interested in keeping out of war than in defending freedom and itself, be destroyed.

To meet the second excuse from Berlin, Washington is in very weak position. The fact is that the Neutrality Act has caused the United States to enter into an unworthy subterfuge. It is hiding behind the flag of Panama. It is asking sailors of other nations to risk their lives to carry in American-owned ships supplies intended either for American troops in Iceland or for those who under the Lend-Lease Act will use American supplies in the front lines to defend American interests.

When the Neutrality Act of 1939 gave impetus to moves to place American ships under Panamanian registry this newspaper protested the subterfuge. We have repeatedly pointed out the folly of pretending to be neutral, and the weakening of defense efforts through the pretense of neutrality. Many times we have emphasized the unfairness and danger of sending American sailors or ships out without arms to protect themselves.

For many months we have urged the blunt and frank repeal of the Neutrality Act as a means of removing a false symbol and helping the American people to face honestly the situation with which they have to deal. We trust the impact of events has now brought the Administration and Congress to the point of action.

An Intra-Union Strike

When members of a union go on strike in protest against the dues exacted by their own organization, that is something like a man biting the dog. But a dispute of this sort is taking place in the anthracite districts around Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

More than 20,000 miners have stopped work because of an increase from $2 to $6 a year in the national assessment levied on them by the United Mine Workers of America. Although there is no grievance against the employers, a shutdown of the mines is involved because these dues are collected by the check-off system; if the men work, the operators will be obliged to withhold the sums from their pay envelopes.

In two districts of the U. M. W. a special increase in dues from $1 a month to $1.50 is involved besides the national assessment. The revolt against the assessment is characterized by the union officials, with apparent justice, as a refusal to abide by majority rule, since this contribution to build up the union treasury was approved by a general membership referendum. Regarding the other point, however, the union appears to have been arbitrary in levying higher dues on districts with sparse membership.

If the mine workers' union were truly democratic it would be enough to say that the minority should go along gracefully until they can unseat or overrule enough union officials to win their point within the organization. In the U. M. W., the officers of a number of districts which lost their footing in thin times years ago are appointed by the president, John L. Lewis, and they in turn support his regime. The restiveness at Hazleton may be interpreted in part as rebellion against demands of a more or less self-perpetuating leadership.

One Drink Is Too Much

Cheers are in order for the courageous Commissioner of Police of Memphis, Tennessee. He has ordered his bluecoats to arrest and charge with reckless driving those who break traffic rules and are found to have had perhaps only one drink. Says Commissioner Boyle:

> One or two drinks, although they may not make a driver drunk, may affect his driving to such an extent that he will have a wreck and perhaps kill somebody.
>
> Anybody who is drinking has no business behind the wheel of a car and we intend to see that drinking drivers are kept off the streets.

It is well known that motor crashes in which liquor is involved are caused not merely by those who may be denominated "blind drunk." The fellow who has taken "just one or two" is the fellow who takes a chance on running a red light, passing someone on a hill, or crossing an intersection at full speed. And that's when accidents happen. Other police chiefs might make a note of what goes on in Memphis.

Women Diplomats

Britain's Foreign Secretary has just been hearing what every woman knows. Sir James Barrie could have told him long ago. Women are natural diplomats. In fact they are diplomatic enough to talk right from the shoulder when the point they wish to make is already obvious.

Twenty-two British women have been talking that way to Mr. Anthony Eden. Three of them are members of Parliament, a fact arguing persuasively in behalf of their contention, which is that women should be admitted to posts in Britain's diplomatic service.

Women of other countries have distinguished themselves in governmental positions which were at one time open only to men, and in the United States diplomatic posts have been open to them since 1925, when Miss Lucille Atcherson was made third secretary to the legation at Berne, Switzerland, in 1925. Later she served in the same capacity in Panama.

The first woman appointed to be envoy was Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen who became Minister to Denmark in 1933. The first woman to act in that capacity, however, was Miss Frances E. Willis who took over the duties of Minister to Sweden when John N. Morehead took a payless furlough imposed by the Economy Act in 1932. The services of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, appointed Minister to Norway in 1937 are highlighted by the history of these times. She earned the praise of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, for "courage, energy and efficiency" under "trying and dangerous conditions."

It is to be expected that one of the results of the present war will be a wider field of opportunity for women and for others who have been prevented by narrow distinctions from giving valuable service to their countries. One of the striking aspects of the First World War and post-war period was the rise of women in public and business life. They have shown themselves eminently fitted for such careers, as the delegation to Mr. Eden may well have emphasized without breach of modesty.

Aid for Those Who Aid

Aid for the Travelers Aid Society is so complete a reversal of the customary idea associated with that famous organization that one stops to consider it. The doubling of travel through American terminals appears to be the chief cause of an appeal for additional funds on the part of the New York office, in order to continue its full service.

Only those who have landed, homeless and bewildered, from some foreign shore; or, going from one part of the United States to another, found themselves lost and perhaps penniless in a strange city, can fully appreciate what those alert and kindly "Aiders" at railroad station or wharf really mean. The hand constantly outstretched to help the wanderer to his destination, the school student to the proper train connection, the runaway boy or girl back to parents or guardians is one of the American institutions for which millions of travelers give thanks.

Fresh cranberry pies begin to appear on the New England menus—and out between the Alleghenies and the Missouri Valley the youngsters are beginning to gather pawpaws and persimmons. Each after his own taste, say we.

If the Russian front can wait till after the football season, there should be several All-American lines available and accustomed to stopping drives.

Our Readers Say—

Are Pacifists Ignoring America's Past?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I had opportunity to talk with two pacifists, and was impressed anew with the fact that such persons and other objectors to our war effort calmly appropriate and enjoy all the good which this country has achieved, while deploring by implication all the struggles by which this good has been built up.

The truth is that they and the non-interventionists are only the lineal descendants of the American Tories who gave so much trouble during the birth pangs of our Nation. The fifteen Republicans, the Democratic objectors, and a certain aviator, would have opposed our revolutionary effort tooth and nail. What a letter the Lindberghs of that day could have written to George Washington at Valley Forge! What arguments about chances of victory! He and all the rest would have deplored the belligerency of Patrick Henry, the resistance at Concord, and the acceptance of French aid. They would have opposed the efforts of John Paul Jones, the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, the addition of new States to the Union, the Monroe Doctrine—what oratory on that "foolhardy" defi to the Powers! They would have added to the burdens of Abraham Lincoln. Such men are with us in every crisis; unimaginative, unappreciative of the human effort required for every advance, impractical, and philosophically silly as is indicated by the apparent assumption that war is the worst of evils.

What is needed now is an active movement for our participation in the war. We need a War Now Committee. President Conant of Harvard University has stated the truth that every week of delay means months longer for war. If we had begun to clear the Atlantic when Germany struck at Russia, what might not have been accomplished by now! We waited two and a half years in the other war and then we deserted the peace. In six months we shall have delayed longer than before. And we know now that we cannot desert the peace. Scoffers at the League of Nations should remember that when Japan and Italy broke out, the burden on the League was too great without us. Britain was decentralizing the Empire; we refused any assurances in respect to sanctions, and consequently compromise won the day—and brought on a new war.

Cambridge, Mass. JOHN M. BREWER

Nipponese Relations

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In pondering the factors that go to make up relations between the Western nations and Japan—as we set our feet towards the goal of an eventual righteous peace—a peculiar moral responsibility is found to lie at the door of the United States, inasmuch as, in a burst of exuberant industrial expansion, in the 1860's, a warship under the command of Admiral Perry, steamed into a Japanese harbor and forced that nation to open its doors to trade with the West.

Knowing little or nothing of the stage of development of its civilization, and reckoning less Japan's reaction to the sudden impact of ideas and methods alien to her—the latent genius for superficially adopting and patterning Western ways and inventions all unprotected by any readiness to accept the moral and spiritual development of which they are the expression; counting not the cost of putting into the hands of the ancient militant Samurai, all the devices of modern war; there was little real Christianity in the policy of those times, with their legacy of problems for us.

What Japan's condition might have been today, had she been allowed to choose her own time and method of throwing off her hermit guise, leaves imagination poignant with regret.

The Japanese people, themselves, as anyone who has lived among them well knows, are delightful, kindly, helpful; and highly artistic. One feels sure they have no innate quarrel with anyone of the Western peoples—rather does there remain a deep and abiding sense of gratitude to Americans and all who so spontaneously showed their sympathy in practical ways, at the time of the great earthquake in Japan, in 1923. And one can but pray that the economic necessities of the Pacific situation can be met in such a way as to keep us, in very fact, friends.

Ottawa, Ontario E. A. HEAD

Battleships and Warships

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every now and again I get piqued by something relatively unimportant. Today, I'm bothered that a newspaper man who purports to write an authoritative article about the Navy seems not to know the difference between a battleship and a warship. Said one of your writers recently: "The Atlantic Fleet today numbers at least five warships, . . ." What he means is five "battleships," the New York, Texas, Arkansas, Washington and North Carolina. If our Atlantic Fleet only consists of five warships, we better hustle and get some more.

Any ship used by the Navy to do battle is a ship of war or a warship, be it a destroyer or a "battle-wagon." By his own statement in the same paragraph, then, your writer gives us a total of 68 warships plus submarines. Now, I feel better. Some people might even contend that any naval vessel is a warship, but I believe my definition above is the generally accepted one. A battleship is the largest type of warship in our Navy. C. B.

New York

War Pictures

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hasn't it occurred to the isolationist Senators . . . that it is not the "war pictures" produced by the picture industry, but the many invasions, broken faith, brutalities, lies, and wholesale plunderings of Hitler that have stirred a feeling of wrath in the hearts and minds of true Americans? Before there was time for even one "warmongering" picture to be filmed, millions of Americans had already realized the terrible menace of Hitlerism to world liberty and decency.

New York JANE O'RYAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ineffective

September's Berries Are Red

Out on Cape Cod these days, children and older people too often breakfast with one eye on the weather, wondering how soon the morning sun will "burn off" the mists and dry the bogs for picking.

Years ago, before combines bought up available property, almost everyone who had a bit of suitable land used to clear it, sand it, interlace it with flooding ditches, and put in cranberries for the country's Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, or, indeed, for any occasion when the lordly turkey appeared upon the board. There was a good deal of labor in all this, but the bogs returned a generous harvest. And when the early reds began to ripen, whole neighborhoods turned out and made a picnic of the gathering.

Seth Tupper owned a bog in the woods about four miles from his farm and reached only by a winding cart-track through dense thickets of alders, young maples, and swamp blueberry bushes. We could have walked there from our house, but usually we watched the State road below for the sight of his wagon, piled high with crates and basins for the pickers; for we knew that by hurrying we could intercept him at the fork of the lane and get a ride to the bog.

Seth was an almost infallible weather prophet. He never started out until he was sure that the vines would be dry by the time he arrived, and invariably other bog owners, when they saw him pass through the village, would decide that they, too, could plan for a busy day.

* * *

Whole families, clad in washable garments and wearing brimmed hats to protect from the sun took to the roads, on foot, on bicycles, and in wagons where the distance was too far to walk. And everyone had a basket or a box of lunch; nothing fancy, such as is provided for festive affairs, but plain, everyday cold meats, bread and butter, cake, and always pie. No other food could compare, in succulence and taste, with those viands eaten after a morning's work on one's knees among the sun-baked vines.

I can smell the perfume of the berries now, and feel the smooth, blooming texture of those rosy beauties, scooped in great handfuls from the teeming plants. Cranberries in a grocer's carton, or converted into jelly on a shelf become merely an edible; on the bog they are part of a poem, a rich, choral paean of the earth that exudes song in great crimson clusters of notes.

When we arrived at the bog, each picker was allocated a lined row about two and one-half feet wide, extending to the opposite ditch, which he was expected to clean of all berries, straining them through enmeshed fingers into a small measure which was then emptied into a larger one. For filling this, which held from eight to ten quarts, he received a cashable check, varying in value with the character of the picking, whether it were easy or difficult. If the vines were not picked cleanly, or if they were damaged beyond reason, one's services were not in demand for the next day.

Most of us children made not a little pocket money by joining the pickers every fall on our favorite bog. But money was not our only object. One's friends and most of the neighbors were usually there too. The sun shone pleasantly warm on our cheeks; sometimes a little breeze stirred the grove of pines on a near-by knoll and wafted their resinous breath across the bog; there, close to the ground, one heard with more than ordinary clarity the sleepy mingled sounds of bees and dragonflies and other winged creatures in the air about us, and the voices of birds that had not yet left the meadows and alder thickets. At lunch time we would eat and rest under the pines and later search for apples and grass-mellowed pears in the old orchard near by. And there would be a good deal of laughter and talk.

* * *

Seth sat in our company, not as an employer, but as one of our number. He had never allowed "professional" machine-pickers or even the old fashioned wooden scoops on the bog. "I don't hold with 'em," he would say. "Bad for the vines. And these fellers that travel from bog to bog with machines don't care for nothing but money. I'd ruther have my own people; folks not in too much of a hurry."

Seth never hurried with anything. And I don't believe he ever considered the idea of expanding his acreage for a larger crop. He had a small harvest which was enough for his needs, and he never envied anyone ambitious for large-scale production, mechanical aids and larger profits. Nobody had told him that he belonged to a superior race or that it was his right to acquire, by whatever means, property that belonged to someone else. If they had, he would probably have paid no attention, but kept right on farming and raising his cranberries in his own small but quite independent way.

Seth's produce is probably only a drop in the bucket compared with the tons of berries garnered from Cape Cod bogs every season. Yet that small contribution, with others like it, may be the one ingredient which gives to our cranberry sauce its distinctive tang. A typical American flavor.

E. W. G.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Arbitrary Power

We [Parliament] have no arbitrary power to give, because arbitrary power is a thing which neither any man can hold nor any man can give. No man can lawfully govern himself according to his own will—much less can one person be governed by the will of another. We are all born in subjection—all born equally, high and low, governors and governed, in subjection to one great immutable, pre-existent law, prior to all our contrivances, paramount to all our ideas and to all our sensations, antecedent to our very existence, by which we are knit and connected in the eternal frame of the universe, out of which we cannot stir.

This great law does not arise from our conventions or compacts; on the contrary, it gives to our conventions and compacts all the force and sanction they can have; it does not arise from our vain institutions. Every good gift is of God, all power is of God; and He who has given the power, and from whom alone it originates, will never suffer the exercise of it to be practiced upon any less solid foundation than the power itself.—EDMUND BURKE at the trial of Warren Hastings (1788).

The Wide Horizon

Dwelling in a 'Half-Way House'

By Dr. James B. Conant
President of Harvard University
In an address at the opening exercises.

Once again the college year opens under the shadow of a world war. Once again the members of this academic community are called upon to consider how the long-range objectives of a university must be modified to meet the immediate demands of a national crisis.

Since I spoke here a year ago the conflict with the Nazi power has spread over lands and seas not then included in the sweep of military operations. In spite of much wishful thinking, we do not as yet see an end of Hitler's victorious marches.

In this country, the President has declared an unlimited national emergency. The Congress of the United States has passed the Lease-Lend bill, and in so doing has aligned our country with the anti-Axis nations. We are pledged to become the arsenal of democracy.

What this decision may involve in the way of readjustment of our industrial life, we as yet appreciate only dimly. What the future holds in store for the American people none can tell. But of this much we may be certain, the impact of the emergency on the lives of every one of us will each day increase in force. . . .

* * *

It might be interesting to speculate on the nature of the new tasks which will be put upon us, the new problems we shall have to face. But rather than play the role of either historian or prophet this morning, I should like to dwell on one simple theme. I should like to emphasize a fundamental spiritual duty of a university in times like these.

We are arming to defend and help Great Britain to defend the ideal of a free society. This presupposes a faith on the part of all our citizens—a profound faith in the significance of the individual. Now, this faith is to my mind also the bedrock of the university tradition, particularly as this tradition has been developed in English-speaking lands. It is, therefore, for a twofold reason a primary duty of a university to cherish this faith and strengthen it by words and deeds. . . .

I do not agree with those who maintain that a democracy cannot wage a war and still remain a true democracy. Those who argue thus seem to me to sign in advance the death warrant of a free society. They deny the virility of our birthright.

For the present, however, we are not engaged in an all-out effort in a shooting war. . . . To my mind, until Congress does declare war, we as a people are dwelling in an ambiguous half-way house. By failing to act with our full force, we are delaying the hour of final victory, the hour of peace. By failing to participate fully in an effort essential to our own safety, we are in effect letting others do our fighting for us. In my opinion, until we have declared war, our national conscience will every day grow more disturbed. . . .

* * *

The problem may shortly be before us as citizens of this republic: How can we as a democratic nation fight a war and still stay free? We can do so only if each individual is willing through self-imposed discipline to make sacrifices for the ideals he worships. A democracy preserves itself not by mob hysteria nor by governmental regimentation, but by a voluntary closing of the ranks.

Every university reflects the times; likewise it influences by its example the spirit of the day. It is the duty of an academic group to tolerate extreme diversity and protect the rights of individual opinion. Never has this duty been more important than today.

But this does not mean that a college or university should encourage self-indulgent habits of mind and body which some mistakenly assume to be necessary manifestations of personal liberty. On the contrary, a college must cherish the development of that type of individual whose strength lies both in independence and in critical self-appraisal.

A college must foster the growth of that attitude which seeks neither security nor leisure but disregarding hardships welcomes each new challenge. In short, America must seek to have its education one that will nourish the growth of talent in determined men, men determined to be free. In playing our part we at Harvard carry out our historic mission. In so doing we both strengthen our academic citadel and fortify the faith of this free and democratic land.

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